THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 138. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS BY PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATE D EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value—GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES EYE, LIDS, SCALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous and Mercurial diseases destroy whatever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen years.

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An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that "No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

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TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES KIDNEY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES RHEUMATISM.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES URINARY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES GRAVEL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES STRICTURES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess of any kind, it is invaluable.

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☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway, New York, and
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.

FROM ASIA.

JAPAN.

VISIT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO THE TYCOON AT OSACA—A ROYAL RECEPTION IN THE EUROPEAN STYLE, AND IMPERIAL COURTESIES—SPLENDID DINNERS, AND THE HEALTH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON TOASTED—PLEASANT ATTENTIONS AND PRESENTS—FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS MARKED OUT—MOVEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON AND MARINE NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The mail steamship Colorado, Captain Lane, arrived at this port this morning, in twenty days from Japan. She brings advices dated at Yokohama May 25, Hong Kong the 15th, and Shanghae, China, the 19th of May. The Colorado has fifty first-class passengers and a full cargo of freight.

Among the passengers by the Colorado are his Royal Higness the Duc de Penthervieve (or Peter Orleans), Count Beavoin, and Captain Fauvel, who intend to spend some time in Eastern California; Captain Carden, of her Britannic Majesty's 20th Regiment of foot, who goes to shoot on the plains; and Sasaki Yourek, a highly sharpened retainer of Prince Echizein. This last named personage comes to study the mines and mining system of California. He will proceed afterwards to the East, where he will purchase fifteen thousand of the most improved rifles which can be furnished.

The political intelligence from Japan of this arrival is of a highly interesting and important character. The visit of the foreign Ministers accredited to the Court of Japan to the Tycoon, in the city of Osaca, was brought to a conclusion on the 20th of May, and the diplomatists had returned to their posts. The treatment accorded to these foreign gentlemen and their attendants by the Tycoon at Osaca was of a most princely character. Houses had been prepared for their reception, each of which was filled with European furniture of the costliest sort. French cooks, with attendant servants from other countries of Europe, had been provided. The supply of wines and liquors was without stint, and, in fact, everything else which they required to make them comfortable during their stay at Osaca was furnished in abundance and completely free of expense or charge.

The representative of each country, with the suite attached to his legation, was granted a private audience of the Tycoon, who entertained them at dinner afterwards. The audiences and royal entertainments took place several days before the official visits were made. At the dinners the Tycoon presided at a table laid out in a large room, with high ceiling, fitted up wholly in the European style of outfit. When the dinners, which were thoroughly French in detail, were over, a small but valuable present was laid beside each plate.

The Tycoon of Japan is a man of ordinary stature, and apparently about thirty-three years of age, with good features, bright black eyes, and splendid teeth, which he frequently displays in the act of smiling. He was dressed very richly, and exhibited a manner at once easy and refined. He understands thoroughly the European custom of drinking toasts, and gave and drank the "Health of the President of the United States" with much gusto.

At the official visit, which was of short duration, everything was in Japanese order. After the usual commonplace greetings had been exchanged, the Tycoon expressed to Mr. Van Valkenburgh, representative of the United States, his great gratification at the establishment of the new steamship line between America and Japan.

"Japanese Tommy," so favorably known—during the visit of the first Japanese mission—in the United States, acted as interpreter for the American legation throughout the visit.

Subsequent to the official ceremonial the Tycoon met the Ministers at Hiogo, situated at a distance of eleven miles across the bay from Osaca, where he laid out the ground for a foreign settlement.

This tract of ground, which is a mile in width and extending back some three or four miles from the water, has been appropriated under the same arrangement as exists for such purposes in the other ports of Japan. The anchorage for vessels is good.

The foreign settlement in Osaca has been created about the very centre of the town. All the foreigners are highly pleased with Osaca.

In about a month the foreign Ministers will visit the west coast of Japan in order to locate a port there, which will probably be the port of Tsuranga, in the province of Kanga.

Among the sports given for the entertainment of the foreigners at Osaca was a race between the boats belonging to the United States war vessels Shenandoah and Wyoming. The officers of the last named vessel lost three thousand dollars in bets on the result.

The Prince of Owari, who is acting Stotsbaghi, or second officer of the empire of Japan, visited Yokohama recently. He has been until lately strongly prejudiced against foreigners. He was received with royal honors in many places. Business was suspended in Yokohama during the visit.

The whaling barque Canton Packet, Captain Frazer, of New Bedford, Mass., went ashore on the 3d of April at Syria-Taki, on the northwest coast of Typhon. She broke up within five minutes, and became a total loss. The cargo had been previously shipped for home. No other losses have been reported.

James Fairbanks, of Baltimore, and four Kanakers (Sandwich Islanders) were drowned on the 10th of May.

The whalers Florida, Sunbeam, Active, Navy, Cicero, and Conrser were at Hakodadi, Japan.

The United States steamers Hartford and Wyoming have gone down to the inland sea of Japan, the latter homeward bound. The United States steamer Shenandoah was at Yokohama, where the Monocacy and Supply were expected.

CHINA.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH EXTENSION—THE MURDER OF THE CREW OF THE BARQUE ROVER—ENGLISH MARINES FIRED ON AND DRIVEN FROM FORMOSA—THE MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—There is nothing of importance to report from Shanghae or Hong Kong by the Colorado. Yielding a little to the importunity of the interests of Shanghae, the agent of the steamship company sent the Colorado to the "Saddles," a place situated one hundred miles from Shanghae, and to which the passengers and baggage were conveyed on steamers chartered for that purpose.

A telegraph cable has been ordered in England, for the use of the submarine telegraph which is to be established between Hong-Kong and Shanghae.

The American barque Rover was wrecked on the island of Formosa early in April. All hands, with the exception of one Chinaman, were murdered on shore by the natives.

The British despatch boat Cormorant went over to the place and landed a party of men. They were, however, fired upon, and compelled to return to their boats. The place was afterwards shelled from the war vessels.

There was no change in the price of silk. Sterling exchange was rising.

The news is very favorable respecting the crops in the country. In most of the districts the silk worms were reported to be in about the third stage of temperature, which is regarded as favorable.

The best Mybash and Lincher rices were quoted at $8 50@8 94 ₰ picul. The stock of tea was very much reduced. The finest ruled at $35@40 ₰ picul. The Japanese say that there will be an increased production of tea this year, and that the lowest prices are looked for. Freights to New York and London, £3 10s. ₰ ton. Exchange on London, six months, 4s. 6¼d. sterling.

NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

VISITORS FROM BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.

On Wednesday last a committee of the Common Council of Baltimore and of the Board of Education of that city, together with Mr. Pitts, the Chairman of the Baltimore Board, and Mr. McGlitton, the Superintendent of Public Education, arrived in this city for the purpose of visiting the New York public schools. While *en route* to New York they visited the schools of Philadelphia, and were accompanied from that city to New York, and during their stay here, by Mr. H. W. Halliwell, Secretary of the Board of Controllers, of that city, and several members of the Philadelphia Board of Education. On the arrival of the party in New York they were received by Commissioner Miller and a committee of the Board of Education, and escorted by them to the hall of the Board, where they were joined by Mr. Boese, the Clerk, and Mr. Randall, the City Superintendent.

After being shown through the headquarters, they proceeded to visit the schools. The first they were conducted to was No. 41, in Greenwich avenue; then to No. 55, in Twentieth street; then to No. 45, in Forty-fourth street; and then to No. 33, in Twenty-eighth street, completing the tour with a visit to the Central Park. On Thursday the visiting was resumed among the schools. A very fine school exhibition was witnessed in No. 39, Harlem; then the colored school in Mulberry street was visited; then No. 20, in Christie street; winding up with a visit to No. 14, in Twenty-seventh street.

Yesterday the strangers visited several other schools in various parts of the city, and in the evening took their departure for Boston. They were unanimous in their admiration not only of our schools, but of the public school system of the city, and admitted freely that the efficiency, discipline, and general condition of the New York public schools exceeded what they expected, and even the schools of their own cities.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE LATEST NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

INQUEST BY CORONER WILDEY—ANTECEDENTS OF DECEASED—A LETTER FOUND ON HIS PERSON.

Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday morning at the Fourteenth Precinct-house, in Spring street, in the case of Henry Bundy, the man who committed suicide on Thursday night, by shooting himself through the head with a navy revolver in front of No. 158 Elizabeth street, after having attempted to kill his wife Otterlie, as published in yesterday's *World*. Since the occurrence of the fearful tragedy, some of the antecedents of deceased have been brought to light. It appears that Bundy was 31 years of age, and a native of Germany. In 1866, under the name of Henry Kloechner, he enlisted as a private in the Garibaldi Guard, Thirty-ninth regiment of New York State volunteers, and had obtained for himself a captain's commission when the regiment was consolidated. Bundy was mustered out of the service, and returned to New York. Here he engaged in raising an artillery regiment, and received a commission as major, and served in the army until the end of the war.

He then received an appointment as bookkeeper at the State prison, Sing Sing, but was discharged some months ago for his intemperate habits. Subsequently he enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was soon made a corporal. He assumed the name of William L. Bundy. At the time of his death he was in the service, and had received a three days' furlough for the purpose of appearing before the Examining Board now in session in this city, he having applied for a commission in the service. He was married about five years ago, but had no children. His wife was a waiter-girl in a German concert saloon, and, as alleged, had had an illegitimate child before her marriage to Bundy, which he did not discover until after marriage.

On searching the person of deceased, a wallet was found which contained a letter written in pencil by deceased on the day of his death, and almost illegible. It was not signed, but the handwriting was identified as his writing. The following is a copy of the letter:—

"JUNE 13, 1867.—I cannot live away longer; my wife is the cause of my death; when I married her she was a concert-saloon girl; she had a child before I got married to her; I did not know it at the time, but when I did find it out I forgave her. Since we had been married, a little more than five years, she got worse every day; she is now nothing but a common prostitute, and has twice tried to poison me; she does not want to get divorced, but says that nothing will please her better than to see me under the ground. Since I even yet do love her with all my heart, and see that she is forever lost, I have no desire to live any longer, and wish the world good-bye. Any further information can be got of George Boothby, corner of Forsyth and Delancey streets. I am now a Corporal in the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn; you will there find a record of my character for the last five years."

On his person was also found the furlough referred to above, signed by Colonel W. W. Shuttleworth, commanding the post. The document is dated on the 7th inst., and expired on the 10th.

At the conclusion of the testimony taken before the Coroner, the jury rendered a verdict of suicide by shooting.

Mrs. Bundy's wound is progressing well, and she is not in any danger. The remains of the deceased were taken in charge by a number of his former comrades in arms for interment.

The records of the Essex Market Police Court show that on Tuesday last Mrs. Bundy appeared before Justice Shandley at that Court and procured a warrant for the arrest of her husband, on a charge of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Bundy complained that on Monday evening last her husband had presented a pistol to her head and threatened to shoot her. One of the court officers was entrusted with the warrant, but was unable to find the accused, and the process, therefore, remains unexecuted. It also appeared that about four months ago the woman made a similar complaint against her husband.—*N. Y. World of to-day.*

ALABAMA.

GOVERNOR PATTON AND THE ALABAMA TAX CERTIFICATES.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, in a notice to the people of the State, after stating that the tax certificates or receipts authorized at the last session of the Legislature are now being paid out to a limited extent, says:—

These certificates possess a substantial value as a circulating medium. Of this the people may be well assured. The aggregate amount of State taxes to be collected the ensuing fall will be over $500,000. It is not probable that, during the entire year, more than one-eighth of this amount of certificates will be paid out by the State. They are redeemable in payment of taxes, licenses, and all other State dues. The collection of taxes will commence on the 1st of October next, and the certificates will then necessarily be in demand, as the taxes to be collected will exceed the circulation in the proportion of at least eight to one. Tax collectors will not only be required by law to receive them for taxes, but they will be specifically instructed to do so. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that business men and the people generally will unhesitatingly accept these certificates as currency. Merchants and traders may take them without the least fear of loss. They may be assured that the State will redeem every pledge upon the face of the circulation, and every pledge herein put forth in regard to it. Two important objects are aimed at by this circulation—one is to carry on the State government and maintain its credit unimpaired, and the other is to furnish a currency which will not only enable the people to pay their taxes, but incidentally aid them in ordinary business transactions. No report has yet been received from the Attorney-General as to the liability of these notes to the tax levied on municipal notes when paid out by bankers. There is great reason to hope that the opinion will be favorable. R. M. PATTON,
Governor of Alabama.

MEXICO.

REPORTS REGARDING THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN—THE PRINCE AND HIS PRINCIPAL OFFICERS TO BE BANISHED.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—A letter from Queretaro, published in *El Comercio*, of Matamoras, of the 2d instant, says the Government will, for the present, content itself with banishing Maximilian and the principal imperial chiefs, reserving the inflicting of extreme penalties for those only whose crimes demand it. In doing this the Government is not more influenced by the expressed wishes of the Government of the United States than by the requirements of its own dignity and the principles of justice, morality, and conciliation. A report states that Escobedo has been ordered to remain at Queretaro. Another report, however, says that he left there for the capital on the 23d ultimo. On the 23d he wrote to the Governor of Nueva Leon that the latest news from the capital was that Marquez had attempted to come out, but was driven back by Diaz.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT.

Death of Bernard Aaron, Champion of Light Weights.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 15—Noon.—It is reported among the "fancy" men here that Barney Aaron, the victor in the recent prize fight at Aquia Creek, Va., died of his injuries at the City Hospital here last night.

Collyer is still suffering severely from his wounds, and is under treatment here.

B. Brooke Nice, a respectable Baltimore merchant, recently attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. When found he had three balls in his head. The pistol being a single-barrelled one, excites suspicion of foul play.

A Committee of the State Convention is now here inquiring into the peculations of Mayor Chapman and other city officials, with a view to revolutionizing the City Government.

The steamer Liberty arrived here from Havana and New Orleans to-day.

The weather is very hot.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, June 15—Noon.—Consols, 94⅝; Erie R. R., 40¾; Illinois R. R., 79¾; United States Five-twenties, 73⅛.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—Noon.—Cotton quiet at 11⅝ for uplands, and 11¾ for New Orleans. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are buoyant. Corn, 38s. 6d.; California Wheat, 13s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 7d.; Barley, 4s. 8d.; Peas, 37s. 6d.; Pork, 75s.; fine Rosin, 12s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 32s.; Tallow, 44s.; Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.; Sperm Oil, £115 ₰ ton, and nominal.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Attorney-General Holds that State Officers Cannot be Removed by Military Commissioners—The President and Cabinet Concur in the Opinion.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The National *Intelligencer* of this morning says:—"It is understood in official circles that the Attorney-General holds that State officers cannot be removed, by virtue of the judgment of military commissions, by the Southern Military Commanders. We have already stated that his opinion went the length of totally denying the powers of these commanders to remove such officers in any case. In respect to appointments to fill vacancies, however occasioned, he also holds the Reconstruction acts (so called) contemplate an election by the people. It is scarcely necessary to add that the President and his Cabinet concur with the Attorney-General in these views, as we have heretofore stated that the opinion, as a whole, was approved of by them. In connection with this topic we may also say, the reports telegraphed hence that the President will not take any immediate action in reference to the removal of Governor Wells, of Louisiana, by General Sheridan, is at least premature, if not altogether unfounded."

Personal.

General Grant has returned to Washington from his trip to Washington, Pennsylvania, to attend the marriage of his cousin, William Smith.

The Surratt Trial.

Judge Fisher continues quite ill, with three physicians in attendance, and Chief Justice Cartter will take the bench on Monday, to preside at the Surratt trial.

An Important Witness.

Mrs. Mary Hudspeth, a witness in the Surratt case, has arrived here from Canada. She testifies to finding in or near a New York street car the "Charles Selby letter," brought forward at the assassination trial.

General Schenck.

General Schenck leaves this evening for Ohio, to preside over the Union Republican Convention of that State.

Pushing Ahead.

An agent is here from the Pacific Railroad Company (California side), to hire five thousand colored laborers for that road, offering to pay high wages and give transportation.

Very Strange.

The course of the District Attorney to-day evinced plainly that for some cause the prosecution is anxious to delay action in the Surratt case.

The Surratt Case—Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Criminal Court was again opened this morning by Judge Wylie, who had adjourned the Circuit Court until Monday morning, and announced that he would proceed to empanel a jury in the case of Surratt. Judge Fisher continues ill, and has required the frequent attendance of his physicians.

Judge Wylie said it was not his purpose to proceed with the trial of this case, but he would sit here to-day for the purpose of empanelling a jury. He did not wish to put the parties to expense; and unless a jury was empanelled before Monday, the proceedings would have to be commenced *de novo*.

By Monday he hoped another Judge would be here to proceed with the trial. At present both Judges Olin and Cartter were out of the city. It was only for the purpose of preventing delay he had this morning adjourned his own Court, and consented to preside here.

The prisoner was brought into Court at 9·20, there being a very large crowd in the Court-room at the time.

The Judge announced that he would now hear excuses of jurors.

Norman B. Smith was excused on account of illness.

District Attorney Carrington said he was not present in court when Judge Wylie made his opening statement, and he wanted to refer to the fact that the proceedings already taken would drop unless a jury was empanelled before Monday.

Marine News.

BOSTON, June 15.—The schooner J. P. Kirtland, of Barnstable, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, ran ashore on Gay Head, on the 13th inst., and sank immediately. The crew were saved.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamship Weser, from Bremen, has arrived here.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Stocks are steady, Chicago and Rock Island, 90¾; Canton, 44; Cleveland and Toledo, 118⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 68⅝; New York Central, 101½; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 20¾; Virginia 6s, 68; Missouri 6s, 86½; Hudson River, 103⅝; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110⅝; do. 1864 106¾; do. 1865, 107½; Ten-forties, 100⅛; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¼; all others, 105⅞; Money, @7 ₰ cent.; Sterling Exchange, 109@109½; Gold, 137⅛.

Murder of a Negro Register in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, June 14.—Alexander Webb, a colored register of voters for Hale and Greene counties, in this State, was murdered last night at Greenaborough. No further particulars are yet received by General Swayne.

THE TURF.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE.

The third of the series of matches between Dexter and Lady Thorn came off yesterday afternoon on the Fashion Course, in presence of numerous visitors, but not of so large a number as were present at the first match. Much of the interest attached to the race when the matches were first made was lost through the general belief that Dexter was invincible, and would as certainly triumph in this instance as he had done in the two former.

The pool selling and the betting served as illustrations of this opinion, as the odds were about ten to one in his favor. He looked remarkably well, quite as well as on any former occasion, and his nervous, energetic gait spoke volumes in his favor. The mare, too, looked well, and did not appear so fretful and uneasy when brought upon the track as she had done on the two previous occasions, while her steady stride when warming up betokened unusual vigor, and gave assurance that the contest between her and Dexter would be such as is seldom seen on a race course. The race was two mile heats and repeat, in harness, for a stake of $2000.

The first heat was trotted in remarkably quick time, being within half a second of the famous performance of Flora Tempie, and was won by Dexter by about an open length, after one of the most beautiful contests ever witnessed. The horses were close together throughout the heat, at no time being over a length apart, and at times trotted alongside of each other. Neither broke nor made a false step throughout the heat, but trotted squarely and with such prodigious speed that the first mile was trotted in 2·24, and the heat in 4·51.

The second heat was very similar to the first, except that the horses were generally closer to each other during the greater portion of the race, and for much of the distance resembled a double team. It was only after they had entered upon the homestretch and got nearly to the stand that this beautiful picture vanished by the mare breaking up and allowing the horse to reach the score a few lengths ahead, in 5·01½. The trotting and the manner in which the race was conducted throughout elicited general approbation, and must be regarded as the most successful one of the season, not the slightest delay or untoward incident occurring. The following is the summary:—

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING—Friday, June 14.—Match for $2000, two miles and repeat, in harness:—

R. Doble entered b. g. "Dexter"	1 1
D. Fiffer entered b. m. "Lady Thorn"	2 2

TIME.	First Mile.	Second Mile.
First heat	2·24	2·27
Second heat	2·30½	2·31

—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE TREASURES OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Viscount Pollington's book, entitled "Half Round the Old World," just published in England, has the following description of the crown jewels of Persia:—

"We went through the first court of the palace, and were ushered up a very narrow and steep staircase into a small room, where we found the King's aid-de camp awaiting us. The designs on the wall here were very well drawn, and the decorations more tasteful than ordinary. The chairs were of pure chased gold, as was also a sort of dumb-waiter that stood in one corner. Of these chairs the Shah possesses forty; of the dumb-waiters nine! Of course, under the gold are wooden supports, unseen. After some tea the jewels were brought in for our inspection in detail. It would be impossible to describe even a tithe of them, or the impression they produced in our eyes. Their value, putting a moderate estimate on them, could not, in our own judgment, and that of the four gentlemen who saw them with us, by any possibility be under forty or fifty millions of pounds, that is, if they were to be sold singly. Of course, in the aggregate, no fortune would suffice to pay for them, and therefore their true value must be depreciated.

"We must attempt to describe a few in the order they were shown to us. An evidently French jewel-case was brought in first and placed on a table, round which we eagerly gathered, awaiting its opening. In this were some forty gold rings, each with a single diamond, of which the largest (diamond, not ring) was some one and a half inch round, and the smallest a quarter of an inch. One was a large yellow diamond. Two diamonds were placed as pendants at the end of a large necklace of pearls, and there were two pearl necklaces, each pearl perfectly round and white, and about as large as a good-sized pea. In two little drawers were two or three more necklaces, the pearls this time much larger; and in the bottom drawer another of the largest pearls we had yet seen, arranged—an oblong one and a round one alternately—each, without the slightest exaggeration, the size of an unripe cherry. This casket always follows the Shah wherever he goes.

"Next came a collection of a dozen belts, each surpassing the preceding one in costliness and taste. One of these had the fastening buckle, about eight inches long and three broad, studded with perfect rubies, each about half an inch round, set in gold. Another, diamonds only; a third, a whole band set in emeralds and diamonds, and so on. We were then shown four sabres; all had the flat side of the scabbard richly enamelled in gold; one was one blaze of diamonds on the hilt and scabbard; another was studded with pearls like large peas; a third was set with diamonds and other stones, to represent flowers. Two other necklaces we were shown were about two and a half feet long each, and formed of large emeralds, each about one inch and a quarter long, alternating with bunches of pearls. The last tray of jewels was the *bonne boushe*. On this was displayed a belt of pliant gold work, the buckle consisting of the celebrated 'Derichnoir,' or 'Sea of Light;' a diamond perfectly flat, except at the edges, and almost two inches long by one and a quarter in breadth; it was set round with other smaller diamonds; with this there were some bracelets of uncut rubies and emeralds, quite as large as pigeon's eggs for the most part. The largest turquoise we saw was perfectly flat, and about one inch by a half. We saw one of the Imperial crowns; the other was kept in the inner treasury in the harem, which is only opened once a year; on the top of this is the famous ruby that once belonged to Aurungzebe, a good deal larger than a pigeon's egg, and uncut. A black velvet robe, with diamond buttons and frogs, looked lugubrious, but priceless; others, with the collar and sleeves completely covered with large pearls, were amongst some of the things we saw."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 15, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. '62 5-20s sold at 110½; 112 was bid for 6s of 1881; 100¼ for 10-40s; 106¼ for '64 5-20s; 107 for '65 5-20s; 109¼ for July '65 5-20s; and 105¾@106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 94, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 53¾@53⅞, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 59, no change; 130¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 52 for Pennsylvania; 58 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 27 for Catawissa preferred; 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. '65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12¾ for Hestonville; and 7 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 104½ was bid for Seventh National; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55¼ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 56½ for Girard; 92 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 69 for City; 61¾ for Commonwealth; and 120 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 46¾. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 17¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137; 11 A. M., 137¼; 12 M., 137¼; 1 P. M., 137¼.

—The *N. Y. Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 6@7 ₰ cent., and offered more freely to stock houses. Commercial paper is 7@7½ for best, and 8@10 for second grade.

"The continued favorable crop reports are creating more confidence among merchants."

The Chicago *Republican* of the 12th says:—"The delightful growing weather of the past ten days, and the warm rain of to-day (11th) have increased the prospects of the crops, and there is nothing but encouragement given of a bountiful harvest in nearly all sections of the country. The Money Market cannot be called close. Good and first-class commercial paper can be negotiated readily. But the bankers are pursuing a cautious and conservative course, and they do not care to make advances to parties unless they can furnish collaterals which will secure them against loss in any contingency. The current rate of interest is 10 per cent. per annum. Loans are made having thirty days to run. There were rumors current of other failures among some of the commission men, but, with one exception, we could not learn their correctness. An operator in oats, it was reported this afternoon, had failed to make his payments, but his losses are not large. Many operators in grain have lost heavily, but there are no failures of magnitude. The papers of a firm on Lake street, dealers in fancy goods and notions, it is understood has been protested, but the amount of their liabilities is not stated.

—Of the crops, the same journal says:—"The uniformity of the favorable tone of these reports with reference to the prospective harvest is somewhat remarkable. Spring grain uniformly looks well. All the varieties of fruit promise abundantly, except cherries. With one or two exceptions, winter grain, when spoken of at all, receives favorable mention. There is manifest no tone of discouragement concerning the corn crop. Though late it is starting finely, under the influence of the June heat; and there is plenty of time for it to grow and produce a heavy harvest, if the season is favorable. In the most western sections of the State the potato crop is seriously endangered by the presence of the new potato bug, which seems to be moving eastward slowly, but steadily, devastating the crop wherever it appears.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s '62, cp	110¾	100 sh Read R	53⅛
$1000 Pa 6s, W L tr'f.	102¾	100 do	s10. 53·31
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99½	200 do	s10. 53⅝
$1000 City 6s, N. S	99¼	100 do	53·45
$200 do. do. cp.	99¼	34 sh Leh N	s15. 46¾
$1000 Lehigh 6s '84, ls.	88	11 sh Leh V R	59
150 sh Clinton Coal	·44	117 do. scrip.	b5. 24⅝

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; do. 1862, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1864, 106⅜@107; do., 1865, 107@107⅛; do., 1865, new, 109¼@109⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106⅜; do., June, 105⅞@106; do., July, 105⅝@106; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 19⅛; do., July, 1864, 118¼@119⅛; do. August, 1864, 118¼@118⅝; do., October, 1864, 117⅛@118; do., December, 1864, 116⅛@117⅛; do., May, 1865, 116@116⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 115@115⅛; do., September, 1865, 114¼@115; October, 1865, 114@114⅛; Gold, 137@137⅛. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112¼@113; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1864, 106¼@106⅝; do., 1865, 106¼@107⅛; do. new, 109¼@109⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106⅛; do., 2d series, 105¾@106; 3d series, 105¾@106; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 15.—Bark—The stock of Quercitron is light, and the demand fair. We quote No. 1 at $41·50@42.

Provisions move slowly at former quotations. We quote Mess Pork at $23@23·50. Plain and fancy canvassed Hams at 14@17½c., and pickled do. at 14@14½c.

Trade in Flour continues in the same dull and unsatisfactory state noted for some time past, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@9 per barrel for superfine; $9@10 for extra; $10@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7@7·75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues to drag, and prices are merely nominal. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·10@2·45 and California at $2·80. Rye—The last sales were at $1·90@1·95. Corn—The market is quiet, but holders are firmer in their views; sales of 4000 bushels yellow, afloat, at $1·08, and 3000 bushels Western do., in the elevator, at $1·05. Oats are quiet; 4500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 70@72c.

Whisky is held at 56c. ₰ gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....89

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbets, Sagua la Grande, Madeira & Cabada.

Brig Thetis, Forb

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Conflict of Civil and Military Authority.

From the Herald.

As the indications come from all points of the political compass, we perceive preparations for new strife between the various factions. The party journals seem disposed to involve the country in another quarrel. They are evidently eager for a fight upon some issue, and they do not seem particular as to what it is. The removal of General Sheridan from his command in Louisiana and Texas, where he has apparently used his authority under the law of Congress with firmness allied to discretion, and we believe enjoys the full approbation of General Grant in the performance of his duties, forms a portion of the policy of one branch of the party press, and is just as earnestly resisted by the other. The decision of the Cabinet council restricting the functions of the Military Commanders of the Southern Districts, would seem to leave General Sheridan and the other four commanders shorn of their powers.

It is clear that military and civil authority cannot be coexistent. They cannot exercise co-ordinate jurisdiction. Either the military authority must have free scope to employ its functions as a police—which we regard it as now constituted in the South—and remove all obstructions to the proper enactments of the law, whether these obstructions appear in the shape of civil office-holders or private individuals, or it must be abandoned altogether. Any attempt to harmonize the two systems must prove a failure. Hence the denial of the right of military commanders to remove civil officers brings the two authorities at once into conflict, and places the elements of the Federal and the State Governments in hostility.

We are not assured that the President has accepted the advice of his Cabinet on this question of the conflict between military and civil power. We can see through the clouds and storms that darken the horizon a pretty clear pathway. Let the programme set down in the laws of Congress tending to reconstruction be carried out according to the President's interpretation of them in his messages, and there will be little difficulty. But how far are we from such a result? It is evident that the different political factions are opening up questions of the most radical and revolutionary character. Such agitators as Wendell Phillips are preaching confiscation of Southern property and a code of persecution. Senator Wade advocates in his feeble way the principle of Proudhon, that property is robbery, and so it is with all the factionists who are contributing their little efforts to drive the country to destruction.

In so far as the adage is universally true that history repeats itself, we are not at a loss for a parallel for our present political condition. The war of factions, which may be set down as an inherent evil in all great nations, has produced like results everywhere; nor can we, with all our boasted civilization, "modern improvements," intelligence and experience, learned from history, claim an exemption from the general law. From the turbulent days of ancient Rome, when Lucius Cornelius Sylla, the iconoclast of Athenian art, and the master mind of conscription and confiscation in his own country, led the aristocratic faction and ground plebeianism into the dust, until the time of the second Cæsar Augustus, fanaticism ruled the destinies of Rome. In the person of Augustus the "one-man power" was asserted; its hand was placed firmly on the helm, and the factions which consummated their agitation in the homicide of the first Cæsar were brought under control. From that time faction lost its sting. Augustus was master of the situation. Although renowned as the patron of art and poetry, he was none the less observant of political events, nor less able to control them.

We may find another evidence of the mischief of faction as developed by the English revolution of King Charles' time. From the first evidence of popular discontent with the administration of the government the country was divided into factions, and the Parliament was the nursery of all the factious feeling that pervaded the public mind; but Cromwell suppressed them all when he grappled with the Parliament, and on his individual responsibility, with the army at his back, wiped them out of existence and took the authority into his own hands.

In the French revolution of 1789 factionism ruled the hour. It prevailed in the Convention; it governed the national policy, so far as there was any policy then existing; it organized proscription; it inaugurated confiscation, and it sanctified the guillotine. It was the interposition of military power by Napoleon which alone saved France from the anarchy and bloody horrors that faction had imposed upon it. As with Rome, with England, and with France, we cannot escape the inevitable event which follows a revolution; but we reach the end in a far different way. While other nations had to rely upon military dictators and the appliance of arms for their reconstruction, we propose to send our military chieftain into power as President of the republic by the voice of the people, expressed through the ballot-box, in accordance with the law and the Constitution, and we expect, furthermore, that after the election of Grant we shall enjoy a government as secure as that which Washington left us after the Revolution. All the hostile and disturbing elements will be subdued. In the North and the South his elevation to the Presidency will be equally welcomed, and we shall probably find our Cæsar, our Cromwell, and our Napoleon embraced in the one name—Grant—the choice of the people, who will quietly put all the factions out of sight, and set the country on its feet. When this comes about, we shall have no further trouble about the conflict of military and civil authority in any portion of the United States.

The President on Dangerous Ground.

From the Tribune.

The *National Intelligencer* announces that at "a very recent consultation of the Cabinet it was decided that the military officers in command of the five districts into which the ten represented Southern States are divided, have no power to remove civil officers deriving their authority from the State Governments as now organized." It is intimated that orders will soon be issued "replacing the deposed officers." Wells will again be Governor of Louisiana, Monroe will resume the Mayoralty of New Orleans, Abell will administer Louisiana justice, and Withers will take his office in Mobile. The *Intelligencer* trusts that General Sheridan, who is especially affected by this decision, will not apply to be relieved. If he does not ask to be relieved, we are assured he will not be removed for what the court journal calls "his errors." In other words, the President has made up his mind to construe the bill in his own way. He has got an opinion from Stanbery, and will issue his orders. If he can only induce Sheridan and Sickles to execute these orders, the country will not feel as badly as would be expected if he were to remove them. Sheridan may consider his "errors" forgiven if he will only do what he is told and sin no more.

If this statement is true, we feel that the President has taken a very grave step, and is treading on dangerous ground. We have tried to show the purpose of this Military bill, and the moral obligation assumed by the President. We have earnestly entreated the President not to violate a law which it was understood he would execute. We claim that it is not executing the law to restore Monroe red-handed to office, and to give Wells another chance at the four millions which are said to have excited his political cupidity. The organ from which we are quoting makes no such claim, but puts the decision upon other grounds. "Andrew Johnson," it assures us, in that spirit of elegant toadyism which seems to be official, "is no less a patriot in the Executive chair than he was in the dark days of 1860," the radicals want a military *régime* in the South to perpetuate their power, "and the nation cares more for peace and permanent union than it does for any or all parties." In other words, this whole measure is a radical contrivance, intended as an electioneering dodge, and his Excellency, the patriot of 1860, intends to put his foot down and have no more of it. Instead of executing laws according to Congress, these "radical" Generals must obey his commands. If Sheridan will not, we presume Rousseau will, or, in a last resort, we have Custar. The country is expected to view these acts in the interest of "peace and permanent union."

The purpose of the Military bill is to give certain Generals supreme power. To that end each General commanding is absolutely in command, and all officers, civil or military, are merely so many lieutenants for the expression of his will. If any officer interferes with this duty, he is to be put aside. Congress intended this, and, what is more, the President recognized the intention. "The power thus given to the commanding officer," he said in his veto message, "over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law." "No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to the military officers over both white and colored persons." And so on, with the most elaborate argument. How can the President reconcile his present decision with the reasoning of the veto message? Congress intended these soldiers to have absolute control. But how can their control be so if under his command certain civil officers are permitted to exercise independent and irresponsible powers? How can General Sheridan carry out this bill with a hostile Governor like Wells, with Monroe controlling the police, and Abell proclaiming the law? If it is wrong to remove Wells, it is, of course, wrong to interfere with him, and if that person makes up his mind that the Reconstruction bill shall not be obeyed, what can Sheridan do? Behind Wells stands the President, and he bids his General to stay his hands, and allow these civilians to do as they please. He protects them as unassailable. In plainer terms, under the President's construction of this bill, the Generals Commanding have no more power in the South than General Meade in Pennsylvania or General Halleck in California. Reconstruction passes from the military to the civil power, and by civil power we mean the choice of the men who opposed us for five years in war. It is an impertinence to suppose that Congress intended anything of the kind.

We feel that the President is treading on dangerous ground—not only for himself, but for the country. His organ assures us that he does not forget he was a patriot in 1860—which means, we fear, that he is in a combative, ugly humor, and intends to have another contest with the radicals. This humor is a small consideration. We leave the President and the radicals to fight it out. Beyond all we see danger to the country. Insecurity comes to the North, anxiety to the South; our discussions grow angry and bitter; the gentle, soothing work of reconstruction is arrested and postponed. We wish for the best; but we confess to much uneasiness. We had hoped for a reunion of these States in the next Congress, on the basis of impartial suffrage and all rights for all. We still cling to that hope. The President seems disposed to postpone the day, but he can only postpone it. The day must come.

Mr. McCulloch's Last Letter.

From the Nation.

On the 30th of April last, forty-three "merchants, manufacturers, and professional men of Boston" cordially invited Secretary McCulloch to meet them at dinner and give them an opportunity to express their appreciation of his ability and integrity.

Mr. McCulloch's answer is dated May 22—a severe trial, no doubt, to the patience of the forty-three—and is, like everything that Mr. McCulloch writes, full of wisdom. Though nominally addressed to forty-three private, though distinguished, "men of Boston," it is really an official declaration of the views entertained by the Secretary at that time on the condition and prospects of the national finances; and hence it can scarcely be on account of its private character or from regard for the feelings of the forty-three inviters, that the letter has received so little notice from the public press. The indifference, whatever cause it may arise from, is certainly not warranted. It is true the letter is long, without containing any very striking novelty of statement, idea, or expression, but there are a great many good, old, sound, conservative ideas in it that cannot be repeated too often, and that in this progressive age we are too apt to lose sight of. To these Mr. McCulloch clings with steady perseverance and a faith utterly regardless of consequences; and in addition to the old-time wisdom there is sufficient new wisdom, in it to justify us in giving this last letter of our Secretary's a hearty welcome.

We, and all public men with us, have to thank the Secretary for furnishing us with another striking and warning example of the danger of writing letters instead of making speeches. Mr. McCulloch's off-hand remarks after a Boston dinner with weighty "merchants, manufacturers, and professional men" could be made light of by those who disagree with him, while even his friends and supporters would scarce dare appeal to them in seriousness. But when the Secretary, in the Treasury at Washington, after three weeks' delay, sets forth his views in writing, his staunchest opponents are compelled to listen, while his friends know precisely what to rely upon. Thus, when he assures the forty-three that he will administer the Treasury so as to merit their confidence, we may laugh at doubting Europe, that values our "promises to pay" at 73 cents on the dollar, and repose upon our greenbacks as upon gold and silver bars. When he assures them that they must not expect the next debt statement to show a decrease of debt, but even that a temporary increase is unavoidable, our first thought is to measure the possible increase. When he assures us that he has not for some months past reduced the circulation of United States notes, we naturally turn to rebuke our Wall street friends for their constant clamor against contraction, which they pretend is the cause of the tight money market; and when, on the 29th day of May, seven days after being written, this important document is published in the New York papers, and gold and stocks begin to advance thereupon, we dare not rebuke the heartless men, Wall street speculators and gold gamblers, who insinuate that it was a nice thing for the forty-three Bostonians to have known the Secretary's views in advance of the outside public.

If it were not lamentable, however, it would be laughable to see the contrast between Mr. McCulloch's letter dated May 22, and the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury to the people of the United States dated June 1. The *increase* in the debt, which on May 22 was unavoidable, has on June 1 become a *decrease* of $5,171,000; the contraction which on May 12 had, for some months past, and for four excellent reasons, been suspended, has on June 1 resulted in a withdrawal of currency amounting to the enormous figure of $39,000,000, and the faith of the forty-three in Mr. McCulloch's ability to administer the Treasury so as to merit their and their fellow-citizens' confidence is somewhat rudely shaken.

The fact is, that Mr. McCulloch and all future Secretaries of the Treasury had better confine themselves in their after-dinner remarks or their ante-dinner letters to simple facts, and not indulge in prophecy. The present Secretary has scarcely ever made a public statement relating ever so remotely to the future which has not been completely contradicted by himself, or falsified by events within a very short time, and each time the result has been more and more mischievous. In the present instance we can only wonder at the mysteries of the Treasury accounts which could have kept the Secretary himself so entirely in the dark. We do, seriously and sincerely, believe in Mr. McCulloch's integrity of purpose; but we also believe that he is controlled in many things, against his will, or without his knowledge, by unprincipled underlings and a vicious system, both inherited from the time of Mr. Chase, both symbolized by Mr. Chase's "private memoranda," both demonstrated by Mr. Fessenden's unwillingness to put his name to any important paper emanating from the Treasury, both bearing fruit in the present condition of the Government balances in the national banks—to which we refer below—and both lending color to the rumors current in Wall street that the statement has been made to look favorable by the intentional withholding of requisitions and other measures well known to the initiated.

It is not, however, for the sake of pointing out Mr. McCulloch's minor errors, or in order to warn him against the dangers of prophecy, that we refer to this remarkable letter. Our main object is to protest against Mr. Culloch's interpretation of the duties to which he is assigned. The Secretary of the Treasury is appointed to obey the laws made and provided for the collection and disbursement of the public revenues. When he seeks to make laws, when he undertakes, in imitation of the sumptuary enactments of bygone ages of ignorance and barbarism, to force the people of the United States, at his bidding, to increase their production, to cease their speculation, to diminish their extravagance, he only renders himself ridiculous. Mr. McCulloch wants to check speculation by contracting the currency. Does he forget that there are bears in Wall street as well as bulls—men as ready to speculate for a fall as for a rise? Is he ignorant that his letter has done more to induce speculation than any one event of the last three months?

Mr. McCulloch wants to increase production by contracting the currency and lowering prices. Does he not know that men hesitate to produce on a declining market, and that the stoppage of production is more than half due to his foolish and persistent threats of that contraction and return to specie payments which never comes? Mr, McCulloch wants to restore to the American people their former habits of economy, all by the magic wand of currency contraction. The American people are quite competent to judge of the wisdom of their expenditures. They began to economize, as many a pinched face and threadbare coat will prove, long before Mr. McCulloch undertook the care of their individual pockets. Whatever remnant of extravagance may have remained is rapidly disappearing before a more impressive teacher than contraction—the tax-gatherer. The law authorizes Mr. McCulloch to contract four millions a month. He preaches contraction on all occasions, but "for some months past has not reduced the circulation." "He is as much persuaded as ever of the importance of contraction," but he fails to contract mainly in order that contraction may not be accused of causing some existing financial evils. On May 22 he writes page after page to make this clear to all men's minds, and on June 1 shows that he has virtually contracted thirty-nine millions during the month.

We have directed Mr. McCulloch's attention to the national balances in the national banks for the following reason:—At the close of March it was commonly reported in Wall street that the Treasury was very short of currency, and no little surprise was expressed on the appearance of the April debt statement showing a currency balance in the Treasury of over thirty-four millions. The surprise diminished, however, when the subsequent quarterly bank statement showed that the Treasury had over twenty-seven of the thirty-four millions on deposit with national banks throughout the country—of course free of interest. Now, it is a remarkable fact that for the last six months the amount thus deposited has varied very little, and certainly has not fallen, as far as the public is aware, below twenty-seven millions, looking very much as though these twenty-seven millions were on a sort of permanent deposit, or could not be entirely relied upon to be forthcoming, if wanted suddenly. It is also rumored that even in Mr. Chase's time of abundance certain Treasury drafts on banks in this city were not promptly met, and many people are inclined to think that a good part of the twenty-seven millions referred to would meet the same fate if urgently called for. Here are important topics for McCulloch's next letter.

The Future of the Republican Party.

From the Times.

The Richmond Conference has resulted in an arrangement which, if followed throughout the South, will probably avert the division with which the Republican party in that section has been threatened. The position assumed by the Virginia extremists in favor of confiscation and other penal measures as supplementary to the enacted policy of Congress, found no favor with the larger and more influential portion of the party. Under the leadership of Governor Pierpont and Mr. Botts, a counter movement was set in motion, pointing to the reconstruction plan as the basis of party organization and effort. Senator Wilson and delegates from the Union League Clubs intervened to prevent a disruption which would have thrown the influence of Virginia against reconstruction, and a call for a State Convention has been issued under auspices which apparently insure the defeat of the Hunnicutt anarchists.

In Louisiana the same good sense and moderation have been averted in circumstances of yet greater difficulty. There party unity was in immense jeopardy. Local jealousies and differences had led to the organization of conflicting interests, and these again to the moral weakness of the party. Gradually, however, wiser counsels have prevailed, and though extremists still carry on an outside struggle, their influence is insignificant. The primary elections for members of a Convention developed both enthusiasm and harmony. "As for certain factions clubs with fancy names," says the New Orleans *Republican*, a journal not open to the charge of exaggerated conservatism:—

"If they choose to rehearse in separate bodies their part in the political drama which is to restore Louisiana, let them do so; but when the time arrives for their public performance they must come on the stage as regular members of the Republican party; otherwise they doom themselves to the fate of all schismatics. They may weaken their friends a little and strengthen their enemies as much by maintaining at that important moment a separate organization; themselves they cannot benefit."

The lessons thus taught are at once an encouragement and a warning. They exemplify the controlling power of the more moderate element in the Republican party. And they convict the ultra faction who clamor for confiscation and the imposition of other conditions and penalties yet undefined, of pursuing a course which, while it "dooms themselves to the fate of all schismatics," must "weaken their friends a little and strengthen their enemies as much."

These facts cannot be too distinctly apprehended by the managers of the Republican party movement in the Southern States. They cannot afford to experimentalize with popular feeling, to pander to ignorant passion at the expense of right, or to encumber the party with more than its proper burdens. Least of all can they afford to invest with importance the heads of "certain factious clubs with fancy names," or to yield to the dictation of persons whose avowed purpose is to delay the restoration of the South to the Union.

The strength of the party at the South is derived from its proclaimed desire for speedy reconstruction and its known ability to effect it. By raising the confiscation standard it might indeed succeed in rallying the negro vote, and by dividing the races lay the foundation of a contest between them. But such a policy could not possibly confer power. *That* is dependent wholly upon the good faith and judgment of the party in the working of the existing law. The plea is that the Republican party, notwithstanding its exaction of unpalatable conditions, is the friend of the Southern people. It offers to them, as evidence of this, the plan matured by Congress, and it declares through its Congressional Committee that that plan is designed to be a finality. The party comes before the South, then, as its best friend—as the agency through which it may regain the peace and privileges of the Union, and the prosperity which will attend reëstablished confidence. There can be no shrinking from this position without dishonor. There can be no paltering with its promises, no evasion of its responsibilities, without destroying the chance of securing the supremacy of the Union party in the future politics of the South.

The opportunity, if lost, will not recur. The tendency among the influential classes of the South is to gravitate towards the Republican party. The conviction which animates General Longstreet governs the judgment of thousands. They consider the Democracy the embodiment of principles which received their quietus in the war, and they took hopefully to the Republican party as that by which the regeneration of the South may be effected. They take it at its word, and declare their adhesion to it as the party of the future. And they predicate their estimate upon the honest aim of the Reconstruction law as a peace-offering whose acceptance will end existing difficulties. In a party as well as in a national sense, it is essential that these expectations be fulfilled. They are reasonable and just expectations, in view of the action of Congress and the more recent averments of representative Senators and members, and the party must take care that they be realized. If this be done without needless waste of time—if the confiscationists and malcontents generally be passed by unheeded, or be treated as abettors of the enemy—the Republican party may obtain the mastery at the South. And with preponderating strength there, the fault will be its own if the party be deprived of national power.

To promote party success at the South, however, the Northern Unionists must make manifest their moderation and fairness by an unequivocal indorsement of the reconstruction scheme as a finality. They owe to themselves and to those whose coöperation they seek, the repudiation of the disorganizing schemes which are put forward as pretexts for prolonging the dismemberment of the Union. These are not trifles which they can tolerate with impunity. Simply to be suspected of a leaning towards confiscation would be to provoke the opposition of ninety-nine-hundredths of all, North or South, who have aught to lose. For confiscation as proposed by Stevens and Phillips, or a division of land as suggested by Senator Wade, is a war upon property, which, once begun, would not be confined to the South. The North has its agrarians and repudiators, who will not be slow in turning to account any movement for destroying the inviolability of property rights in the Southern States. Hence the importance of crushing at the outset every attempt to fasten upon the Republican party either affiliation with or responsibility for these projects of the extremists. The hope of the party's future lies in its steadfast adherence to the principles which conducted it to victory, and the policy of reconstruction with the success of which its fortunes are identified.

Women and Juries.

From the Nation.

It appears to be a settled principle of jury-made law that offenses against chastity may be punished with death by the woman's nearest male relative, or, in default of a male relative, by herself, and that no warning need be given to the culprit nor explanation asked of him. Moreover, it is no longer necessary that he be taken *flagrante delicto* in order to warrant his killing, or that the evidence against him be at all conclusive. A simple statement of a woman that a man has insulted or seduced her is now regarded by juries as sufficient to justify his being slain unawares, with all his imperfections upon his head. We might fill a column with illustrations of what we are here asserting, in the shape of stories of cowardly murders perpetrated by women, or friends of women, which juries were asked in vain to punish.

The last case of this kind is one of which everybody in this State is now talking—the murder of Mr. Hiscock, a member of the Constitutional Convention at Albany. He is shot suddenly by one of his friends, a General Cole, and in defense of his crime the murderer tells three different stories—first, that Hiscock had violated his wife; secondly, that he had seduced her; and thirdly, that he had simply insulted her—all of them resting on the statement of the wife herself, who, it appeared, did not discontinue her intercourse with Hiscock in consequence of anything that had happened. The only bit of corroborative evidence drawn from the husband's observation consisted, it seems, of the highly suspicious circumstance that the murdered man asked him one day, "when was he going away?" So that if Cole should be acquitted we shall have fresh support for the theory that any woman who has a jealous or crack-brained husband, and little regard for her own reputation, may have any man shot or knifed by reporting him as having behaved unhandsomely to her. In fact, a bad woman who had tried to seduce a man and failed, might in this way gratify her rage and desire of revenge by having him incontinently "taken off;" and if juries allowed this doctrine to take root and flourish, the best and most proper man in the community would hold his life at the mercy of any worthless couple who happened to have an acquaintance with him and might for any reason desire his destruction.

The law, we believe, forgives the slaying by a husband of a man taken in adultery; but it does so not because it approves of the practice of avenging one's own injuries, but because it supposes some injuries to be too great for ordinary mortals to submit to them in cold blood. In other words, it is presumed that a man who witnessed his own dishonor would be sure to lose all self-control. But there is in this no sanction whatever for the modern doctrine that if A. hears or suspects that B. has been ruining his domestic peace, he may go in search of him with deadly weapons, and whenever he meets him, be it days or months afterwards, kill him on the spot.

In fact, a good many of these moral murders are now committed not only in cold blood, but by gentlemen and ladies who are not much troubled at all by the loss of their "honor," and sleep just as soundly as if they still had it in their keeping. They kill "seducers" simply because it is "the thing" to do, and the public expects it of them; or because they think it will procure them a little pleasing notoriety. Nothing could better prove the debauched condition of public opinion, as expressed by juries, than the fact that some of the murderers whose wrongs have excited most sympathy have been themselves rakes and adulterers of the worst kind, and, after polluting other people's homes for years, have been supposed—poor fellows!—to be incapable of enduring the pollution of their own.

We all know the way in which these beautiful justifications of the uncontrollable indignation of the injured husband or the betrayed woman are got up. The murder is generally committed in some public place, so that there may be plenty of witnesses. As soon as it is done, the murderer, though pale, becomes perfectly calm, and surrenders without difficulty, and after giving some slight signs of intended but easy-to-be-foiled suicide, is conducted to prison, where he is the object of marked attention on the part of the jailor or his wife, and is waited on soon after by some of the liveliest and most graphic members of the "reportorial corps."

Then come the most delicious moments of the whole drama. The murderer gives his own version of his wrongs, with the delightful consciousness that he cannot be contradicted, the only person who could contradict him being dead. He tells of his agonies, of "the fire in his brain," his sleepless nights, his horrible misgivings, his early happiness, his passionate love, his wonderful sacrifices for "the frail being" for whose sake he has assassinated; and down it all goes on paper, and soon appears in print. And while the tale is fresh the newspapers are never weary of making additions to it, and the hero enjoys more notoriety than ever he hopod in his wildest dreams.

When the day of trial comes on it is a grand day. The court is crowded; the audience and the jury lay in extra pocket handkerchiefs; the prisoner is dressed simply, but with care, and wears an interesting and melancholy air. The leading masters of the balderdash at the bar are engaged for the defense, and the defense consists mainly of the fulsome praise of the assassin and abuse of his victim. All that fustian can do is done to make woman appear a kind of pretty animal without sense, or discretion, or conscience, whom any naughty man can seduce, and whom naughty men must, therefore, let alone on pain of death. Then comes the description of the husband's agonies, if the husband be the murderer. He is presented to the jury as a mad bull, whom the mere sight of "the destroyer of his peace" rouses into uncontrollable fury, and who has to go about trying to kill him by a law of his being, just as tigers have to prowl and spring and tear in order to satisfy their hunger.

Now, we think the better portion of the public has reached the conclusion that we have had enough of this sort of thing; that it is high time that the old doctrine that premeditated killing, no matter what the provocation may be, is murder, and deserves, in the interest of society, to be punished as murder, ought to be reasserted. The only possible excuse that can be put forward for the conduct of juries in refusing to convict "injured husbands" for killing seducers in cold blood, is that the honor of wives cannot be preserved in any other way; but this excuse we imagine very few men would be willing to accept as valid, if presented to them in its naked simplicity.

If wives need any legal assistance in preserving their virtue, it ought to be supplied in the regular way, by making adultery a criminal offense; so that when a man is accused of destroying anybody's peace, he will at least get a hearing for his version of the affair; and even if he is to be put to death on conviction, will be put to death with decent human formalities instead of being shot like a mad dog. But pending the provision of legal punishment for these offenses, wives and husbands must be left to take care of their own honor, and must find other means of taking care of it than the use of deadly weapons against anybody the wife chooses to point out as her "betrayer."

We think that, however opinions may differ as to woman's fitness for the suffrage, very few people will be found to deny that, in her present state of mental and moral development, married women, at least, ought to be able to take care of their own chastity, and ought to be made to do it. Their whole training from childhood up is concentrated on their preparation for this one duty, and society and the Church have surrounded the discharge of it with the most terrible sanctions. Married women, too, have what young unmarried women have not, the knowledge and experience necessary to warn them of their danger; and there is something ridiculous in the popular theory that when they fall they are the innocent victims, the men the real criminals.

Women, to be sure, are proverbially "frail," but so are men; and in the existing state of opinion a woman brings to the violation of the marriage vow a much stronger and more deep-rooted sense of the sin of it than a man does, and is, therefore, on any sound theory of accountability, by far the guiltier of the two. The theory of woman's character and position on which blame, in cases of adultery, is now distributed, and on which the murder of seducers is justified, is really very little superior to that set out in the laws of Manu. She is so helpless, so conscienceless, so ready to fall, that to throw temptation in her way is considered the foulest act a man can commit, and it is so hard to keep her from falling that public sentiment authorizes the husband to assassinate his best friends in broad daylight for the protection of her purity.

The case of young, unmarried women is, we admit, different. Whether rightly or wrongly, they are so educated that they neither know when they are running risks nor how to guard against them; and as long as this system of education is or has to be continued, fathers and brothers must be armed with summary powers for protecting them, or the legal penalties of seduction must be made vastly heavier than they are now. But, as a matter of fact, the women who take the law into their own hands, and kill their faithless lovers, and secure impunity from juries, are hardly ever youthful innocents.

They are generally tolerably mature spinsters, who know perfectly well what they are about, both when they are lavishing their affections on the unworthy object, and when they are pistolling him for running away, and there is probably no more repulsive spectacle to be witnessed than the mock trials of offenses of this kind by which our Courts are sometimes disgraced. In fact, side by side with the agitation in one portion of the community for woman's admission to greater social freedom, is growing up a tendency, in another portion, to release her more and more from both legal and moral responsibility. There is strong reluctance abroad to convict a good-looking woman of any offense whatever.

We even doubt whether Bridget Dergan, who killed her mistress the other day in New Jersey, would, though not good-looking, have been convicted had she simply killed her master. But when it is made to appear that love is at the bottom of a young woman's crimes, juries become deaf to the claims of order and law and morality. As soon as the tender side of the tragedy begins to show itself in the evidence, the jurymen wipe their eyes, the Court blows its nose, the counsel's voice grows husky, and the "poor young thing" is dismissed with the deepest emotion, and the friends of the dead man sneak to their desolate homes amidst the frowns of the indignant and virtuous crowd.

Old Rye Whiskies.

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FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

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WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

We give below the ordinance which has been prepared, after great labor and diligent examination, by a special committee of Councils, of which Mr. R. M. Evans is chairman, assisted by the leading iron manufacturers of the city. It will be submitted at the next meeting of the Chambers.

An Ordinance to carry into effect an act of Assembly to authorize the appointment of an Inspector of Stationary Steam Engines and Steam Boilers in and for the city of Philadelphia, approved the 7th day of May, 1864, and to establish rules and regulations, as empowered by said act.

Section I—The Inspector.

The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain:

There shall be an Inspector for Steam Engines and Boilers in and for the city of Philadelphia, who shall be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by Select Council.

The Mayor shall appoint an advisory commission, consisting of five persons, either practically engaged in the manufacture of steam engines and boilers, or scientific experts, familiar with their management, who shall give their written consent to serve on such commission without compensation, and perform the duties as hereinafter provided.

Whenever the Mayor shall have appointed all the members of the said commission as aforesaid, he shall call them together at such time and place as he may select, for the purpose of organization and the adoption of such by-laws as to them may seem useful.

The Mayor is hereby authorized to have suitable accommodations provided for the use of said commission, and to furnish them with the requisite stationery.

To this commission the Mayor shall refer for examination such person or persons as he may consider suitable candidates for the office of Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers; and the said commission shall inquire into the qualifications of such candidate or candidates without unnecessary delay, and report the result thereof to the Mayor.

In case the commission shall not report upon said candidate or candidates within thirty days from the time they have received notice of reference, or shall not have reported satisfactory reasons for longer delay, the Mayor may discharge said commission and appoint another in its place.

No appointment of Inspector shall be confirmed by Select Council until the nominee shall have been reported by aforesaid commission as qualified for the position.

Whenever an appointment of an Inspector shall have been confirmed by Select Council, the duties of the advisory commission shall cease and determine; and all books, papers and records shall be deposited in the Mayor's office for the use of any subsequent commission.

Section II—Qualifications of the Inspector.

The Inspector shall be a person who has had practice in the construction of steam engines and boilers, and who possesses such knowledge of bracing and thickness of iron to safely withstand given pressures, and of the general designing of steam boilers, together with experience in their management, as will enable him to fulfil the duties of the position.

Section III—Duration in Office of the Inspector.

The Inspector shall enter upon the duties hereinafter directed to be performed by him on the first Monday of July, annually, and shall hold until his successor shall be duly qualified.

Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall give bonds in the sum of $10,000, with security, to be approved by the Mayor.

Section IV—Appointment of Assistant Inspectors—Their Duration in Office, Removal, &c.

There shall be four persons, skilful and competent, appointed by the Inspector, with the approval of the Mayor, to act as Assistant Inspectors; and the said Assistant Inspectors shall enter upon the performance of their duties immediately upon such approval, and hold until the termination of the time of holding of the Inspector appointing them, or until their successors be appointed, unless suspended by said Inspector, and with the approval of the Mayor removed; and no suspension or removal shall be made except for cause.

Section V—Providing Subordinate Officers.

The Inspector shall employ one competent workman to aid each assistant, and shall employ one clerk (who shall also be a draughtsman), and one person to act as messenger to his office.

Section VI—Providing Office Rooms.

There shall be provided and allotted to the Inspector, by the Committee of Councils on City Property, one or more suitable rooms to be occupied as an office.

Section VII—Providing Official Seal.

The Inspector shall cause to be prepared, and, with the approval of the Mayor, shall adopt an emblematic seal, to be used in the performance of his duties.

Section VIII—Relating to Proving Instruments.

The Inspector shall procure five sets of accurate gauges, pumps and other testing apparatus, and cause proper arrangements to be made for their preservation in his office.

Section IX—Relating to Stationery, &c.

The Inspector shall procure suitable record books, certificate blanks, and other stationery needed for the archives and business of his office.

Section X—Providing Transportation.

The Inspector, or any of his assistants under his order, is empowered to incur the necessary expenses of transportation.

Section XI—Registration of Steam Engines and Boilers.

The user or users of every stationary steam engine and steam boiler within the limits of the city of Philadelphia shall, within thirty days after notice, published in the newspapers by the Inspector, report in writing to the office of the Inspector the location of every such engine and boiler in use by him or them, and the business or purpose for which the said engine and boiler is used.

The user or users shall in like manner notify the Inspector of any new steam engine or steam boiler proposed to be erected or operated, so that the same may be inspected before using.

Section XII—Duties of Inspection.

The Inspector shall, by himself or his assistants, at least once in every year, examine personally each stationary steam engine and its pipe connections, and shall determine upon the safety and competency of the same, at the pressure and speed specified in his certificate.

He shall in like manner examine each stationary steam boiler with reference to the following particulars:—1. The setting. 2. The form and construction. 3. Thickness and kind of plates employed. 4. Their apparent condition as regards imperfections, wear or injury. 5. In all new boilers he shall require that each sheet shall be stamped with its maker's name, and the quality of material, in accordance with the inspection laws of the United States for steamboats.

He shall also inspect the feeding apparatus, together with the various attachments required to be placed on the boilers, and their pipe connections.

He shall also test each boiler by hydrostatic test, to a pressure one-third (⅓) greater than that at which the boiler is to be used as specified in his certificate.

In case the inspection prove satisfactory, the Inspector shall furnish a certificate to that effect, which certificate shall state the maximum pressure at which the boiler shall be worked, and such other conditions as he shall deem essential to the safety and competency of the engine and boiler.

This certificate shall be signed by the Assistant Inspector, by whom the examination has been made, and countersigned and sealed by the Inspector.

If at any time the Inspector shall deem the engine-driver incompetent or unreliable, he may withhold or withdraw his certificate.

Whensoever upon inspection any engine or boiler is found to be deficient in any regard, so that a certificate for competency or safety cannot be given, a written report of the condition of the engine or the boiler shall be furnished to the user or users, specifying the repairs or changes necessary, which shall be signed in like manner to a certificate.

The Inspector shall report to a magistrate and have bound over for trial any person or persons who may have rendered themselves liable by infraction of any provision of this ordinance, as provided in section four of the act of May 7, 1867.

The Inspector shall notify in writing the user or users of any engine or boiler, that he will within ten days of the date of such notice, inspect the same, and the user or users may select such day for the inspection as may be most convenient within the time so designated.

He shall, besides the annual inspection hereinbefore provided, inspect the boilers or engines of any person or persons using the same upon their written application, at any time, ten days' notice having been previously given.

The Inspector shall report quarterly to the Mayor, for communication to Councils, the number of engines and boilers examined and the receipts and expenditures of the office, and annually the operations of his office during the past year.

He shall examine into the cause of all disasters and explosions occurring to engines and boilers within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and shall promptly report the same to the Mayor and Councils.

Section XIII—Attachments and Indicators.

There shall be for each boiler or series of boilers at least one efficient feeding apparatus, and in case there is but one such apparatus, and it be worked by an engine employed for other purposes, this feeding apparatus shall be of such character and construction that it can be examined and repaired in all its parts while the engine is in motion.

Each boiler shall have upon it three gauge cocks, and in addition thereto some visible means of indicating the water level.

Clause 3d—Every boiler when fired separately and every set or series of boilers when placed over one fire shall have attached thereto, without the interposition of any other valve, two or more safety valves, the aggregate area of which shall have such relations to the area of the grate and the pressure within the boilers, as is expressed in schedule A, attached to this ordinance; and every safety valve shall have an arm or lever distinctly notched and marked with 5 lb. or 10 lb. divisions and shall have but one P or ball for a weight; and the arm shall not have greater length than will allow the P to be placed so as to produce on the boiler the maximum pressure which the certificate authorizes to be carried.

There shall be for each boiler or series of boilers connected in one range at least one good and reliable steam pressure gauge attached, without the intervention of any valve except its own.

Every range of boilers over one fire shall be so connected by steam and feed pipes that an uniform level of water may be maintained therein.

Section XIV.

The Inspector or his assistants shall not directly or indirectly be interested in the manufacture or sale of any of the appliances connected with steam engines and boilers.

Section XV—Charges for Inspection.

The charges for inspection which shall be paid by the user or users of engines and boilers in use by any single person, firm or company which may be inspected in one inspection shall be as follows, viz., for all the engines the sum of three dollars ($3) and for each and every boiler the sum of three dollars ($3), with the addition of twenty cents (20c) per square foot of grade surface; provided, that when any boiler or boilers are heated by the waste heat of furnaces, the proper grate surface shall be estimated and certified by the Inspector, and net fees assessed thereupon.

Section XVI—Salaries.

The salary of the Inspector shall be for the time he shall hold office at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500) per annum.

The salary of each Assistant Inspector shall be for the time he may hold office at the rate of twelve hundred dollars ($1200) per annum.

The salary of the messenger shall be seven hundred dollars ($700) per annum, and the salary of the clerk shall be twelve hundred dollars ($1200) per annum.

XVII—Warrants and Moneys.

All moneys collected for charges shall be paid over to the City Treasurer.

Warrants for payment of salaries and expenses shall be drawn by the Mayor after being approved by the Inspector.

Meeting of the American Protestant Association.—The R. W. G. American Protestant Encampment of the United States of America met in annual session at the American Protestant Hall, in Locust street, west of Broad, on Tuesday last, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

R. W. G. Patriarch—Sir J. H. Buntle, of Ohio.

R. W. V. G. Patriarch—Sir S. Pickens, of Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. Scribe—Sir John Craig, of Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. A. Scribe—Sir John Heape, of New York.

R. W. G. Chaplain—Sir P. C. Armstrong, of New Jersey.

R. W. G. Treasurer—Sir Andrew Morrow, of Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. Guide—Sir John M. Clark, of Ohio.

R. W. G. A. Guide—Sir J. Harris, of Maryland.

R. W. G. Warden—Sir James Logan, of Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. Watchman—Sir Thomas Mannee, of New York.

The retiring R. W. G. Patriarch, Sir Francis McWilkens, of New York, assisted by P. R. W. G. Patriarch James McCalb, of Pennsylvania, then installed the above-named officers.

The session closed on the 13th inst., to meet on the second Tuesday of June, 1868.

To Be Dedicated.—The new building of the First Presbyterian Church of Manayunk, of which Rev. A. Culner is pastor, is just completed, and will be dedicated with appropriate services to-morrow. There will be preaching in the morning by Rev. R. Adair; in the afternoon by Dr. March, of the Clinton Street Church in this city; and in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Ford, of the Central Church, in Norristown. The old building has been so far torn down and remodelled, and additions made thereto, as to constitute a new building in nearly all respects, internally and externally, in point of beauty and comfort it is up to the times. The arrangements in the lower story for Sunday School, Bible Class, and Infant School purposes, in some particulars surpass anything of the kind yet in general use.

Slight Fires.—A frame shed on America street, below Master, occupied by Taggert & Donnelly, dealers in woollen waste, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon, as was also the roof of the building of the Cold Spring Ice Company adjoining. Loss about $100.

A slight fire was caused, about half-past 6 o'clock last evening, by some boys throwing fire-crackers on an awning in Ridge avenue, above Fifteenth street.

The stable of Jacob B. Buckman, No. 1502 North Sixteenth street, was slightly damaged by fire about 9 o'clock last evening.

The roof of dwelling No. 130 Wilmer street was partially destroyed about 10 o'clock.

About the same time the stable of Adam Wartman, on Sepviva street, above Otis, in the Nineteenth Ward, was discovered to be on fire, and extinguished before any serious damage was sustained.

Meeting of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association.—A meeting of the Philadelphia Local Committee of the above society took place last evening, at the residence of Henry C. Carey, Esq., on Walnut street. The association numbers now 530 members, scattered throughout the State. The object of the meeting last evening was to raise five thousand dollars, to complete the purchase of the battle ground. The localities already acquired are East Cemetery, Culp, Granite Spur, and Round Top Hills, and the grove in which General Reynolds fell. Mr. P. D. W. Hankey was appointed to receive subscriptions of membership in the city.

The Pennsylvania Sunday School Association.—The Business Committee of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association met yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Hon. James Pollock in the chair, and J. A. Gardner acting Secretary. The salary of the Secretary of the Association was fixed at five hundred dollars for the first three months. On motion, a Committee, consisting of Rev. T. A. Fernley, C. F. Haseltine, J. S. Cummings, and J. A. Gardner were appointed to prepare by-laws for the use of the Committee.

Where a Home Can be Found.—The ladies of the Rosine Association having noticed in recent publications the arrest of many unfortunate females, request us to say that they will gladly furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to any of them who may desire to reform. All needful information may be received at the store of the Rosine Association, Wood street, second door below Eighth, south side. This excellent society is supported by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent, and is worthy of high favor.

G. S. C. E.

An unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call.

PERRY & Co.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

From present indications, the appeal of the Washington Library Company in behalf of the Riverside Institute, chartered for the gratuitous education of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will be more liberally responded to than was anticipated, even by the most sanguine. The plan adopted by the Company is the result of mature consideration and consultation with the highest legal authority of the country. Every purchaser of stock receives not only a fine steel-plate engraving, worth more at retail than what he pays, but is also insured one of a collection of presents valued in the aggregate at $300,000. These presents consist of several in cash, ranging from $2500 to $40,000; also, valuable real estate, building lots, horses and carriages, pianos, melodeons, sewing machines, handsome oil paintings, shawls, silk dress patterns, jewelry, silverware, and a host of other articles of ornament and use. Every one gets something, and all stand an equal chance in securing one or more of the highly valuable articles. As the price of the stock has been placed at one dollar per share, and as for this sum the purchaser receives a steel-plate engraving which at retail could not be bought at that figure, besides having one chance in the distribution of the presents, for which something certainly will be received, there being, as stated, no exceptions whatever, the plan is certainly fair and honorable, as every one actually receives more than the worth of his money, with the privilege, if good fortune favors him, of being awarded something very valuable. The Company can act thus liberally, from the simple fact that, ordering their engravings, and having a binding contract for an immense quantity, the price per single copy is so much reduced that they can be sold at a reduction of nearly fifty per cent. on the regular retail price, with good margin left for profit, which accrues to the Riverside Fund. Besides this, all the real estate and other valuable presents have been deeded to the Washington Library Company at their lowest market value, and in a few cases far below their real value, or what they could be disposed of at public sale. The Company have received encouragement on every hand, and their appeal is already meeting with the most hearty response from all sections.

Impurity of the Blood is the primary cause of most *Skin Diseases*, although there are cases where very repulsive forms of this complaint arise from obstruction of the pores of the skin, checking perspiration, causing an intolerable itching, and terminating in an eruption of *Pimples, Pustules, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, etc.* For all these affections Dr. Jayne's Alterative is an efficient remedy, cleansing the blood of all impurities, and absorbing the gross particles which obstruct the small perspiratory ducts. By its action on the circulation, it drives all Scrofulous diseases from the system, assists the skin in performing its proper functions, and imparts a healthy glow to the complexion. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Kellogg's U. S. "Mercantile Register."—The chief excellence of this carefully prepared volume is that it contains *so much*—in fact, everything needed for business purposes, and is carefully planned for *instantaneous* reference. It is simple and condensed—everything superfluous excluded, and *everything of real* value included. The book is advertised in another column.

Grover & Baker's
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
Sewing Machines,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

The Most Beautiful Store in the City for Sale, to close out our retail business. We offer for sale the Good Will, Fixtures, and Stock of our Beautiful Perfumery Store, southwest corner of Eighth and Locust streets.
Francois Gregoire & Co.

Sale of Boots and Shoes.—McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street, will sell at their store, on Monday morning, June 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and superior assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to which they would call the attention of buyers.

The Great Resort for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

Agents Wanted.—Wide-awake men make money selling Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register. See advertisement under publications. T. D. Kellogg, No. 116 Nassau street, New York.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.—Go to Reimer & Co., manufacturers, No. 624 Arch street, if you want to be suited in getting a looking glass or picture frame at a low figure.

Water-Coolers for the Million.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

Depot for the sale of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. Lash & Co.

Fifty different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. Farson & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A Cure for Rheumatism Worth Seeing.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

McIntire & Brother's Underwear.—
Fine Linen Drawers.....at.....$1 75
Fine Linen Drawers.....at.....$1 75
Fine Linen Drawers.....at.....$1 75
No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

Summer Resort for Clothing—
Summer Resort for Clothing—
Summer Resort for Clothing—
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Summer Resort for Clothing—
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Summer Resort for Clothing—
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Wanamaker & Brown,
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Wanamaker & Brown,
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.
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MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	4 28	Moon Rises	3 44
Sun Sets	7 32	High Water	0 11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
Geo. Morrison Coates,
J. Price Wetherill,
James Dougherty,
} Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	May 25
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 31
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
Cod Cork	Liverpool	New York	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	June 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	June 4
Weser	Southampton	New York	June 4
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	June 5
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 5
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 6
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 7
Pereire	Havre	New York	June 7
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	June 8
China	Liverpool	Boston	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 9

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 13
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 15
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	June 15
Baltic	New York	Bremen	June 15
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	June 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	June 15
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Bremen	New York	Bremen	June 20
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Cella	New York	London	June 22
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 22
Mississippi	New York	Havre	June 22
America	New York	Bremen	June 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Corsica	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	June 15
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	June 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 15
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 15
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	June 20
Arizona	New York	California	June 21
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 27
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Catharine, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig Wanderer, Andersson, Cork, for order. C. C. Van Horn.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Roxbury, Wannemacher & Co.

Schr W. Tiece, Tiece, Providence, J. C. Scott & Son.

Str H. L. Shaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, jr.

Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Mary E. Libby, Libby, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr J. Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr S. Clayton, Wailer, 5 days from Laurel, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr James and Thomas, Scott, 5 days from Seaford, with hickory logs to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr A. E. Derrickson, Marshall, 2 days from Lewes, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr T. Shinnickson, Dickinson, from Quincy Point.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Salem.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig Attie Durkee, from Baltimore.

Schr Frigate Bird, from Georgetown, D. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship D. Cornwall, Todd, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 1st inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Steamship Melita, Sumner, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 31st ult.

Barque Brabo, Vanderhayden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Yarmouth 31st ult.

Brig Hertha, Dusar, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 31st ult.

Brig Yarmouth, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, sailed from Hampton Roads 12th inst.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Whiting, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 26th ult.

Schr F. E. Baird, Ireland, hence, below New Orleans 6th inst.

Schr J. H. Hand, Hand, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 12th inst.

Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Schr Lizzie Taylor, Corson, from Lynn for Philadelphia, went ashore at Nag's Head on Sunday night last. The wrecking-schr Meteor is near to assist her.

Schr Amelia, Beebe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 12th inst.

Schr Henry, Dobbin, hence, at Marblehead 11th inst.

Schrs D. Williams, Corson; F. Edwards, Bolce; J. N. Baker, Williams; L. Frazier, Steelman; and W. Pharo, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 12th instant.

Schr Knight, Bowman, hence, at Norwich 11th inst.

Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, hence, at Cohasset Narrows 12th inst.

Schr George and Albert, hence, at Rockland 8th inst.

Schr John Crockford, Jones, hence, at Bridgeport 11th inst.

Schr Mary Anna, Adams, hence, at Norwich 11th instant.

Schrs George Fales, Nickerson, and America, Cole, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

MARRIED.

KINGSLAND—ATKINS.—On the evening of January 1, 1867, by Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. EDMUND M. KINGSLAND to Miss JULIA MADELINE ATKINS, both of Philadelphia.

LESCURE—THOMPSON.—On the morning of the 19th instant, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., GEORGE LESCURE to MARY C., daughter of William C. Thompson, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. NANCY, wife of John Alexander, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2721 Federal street, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

IRVIN.—On the 12th instant, ISABELLA, wife of George W. Irvin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. John Irvin, No. 120 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Ground.

MATTHEWS.—On the 13th of June, FRANCES, wife of Henry Matthews, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1012 Vernon street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PORCH.—On the 14th instant, HETTIE ANN PORCH, wife of Samuel Porch.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 118 Beck's place, above Front and Christian streets, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

Butter-Prints, Rolling-Pins, Potato-Mashers, Meat-Pounders, Mince-Meat Bowls and Blocks, Towel-Rollers, Wash-Boards, and other Wooden Ware for Housekeepers, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth

The Patent Aroma-Saving Coffee-Roaster and several other styles, and various patterns of Coffee-Mills, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

Gauffering-Scissors, with two and three prongs; Ruffle, Cap, Flounce, Miss Cook's, and the Troy pattern of Polishing Irons, Hatters' Irons, Tailors' Geese and Smooth Sad Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

Warburton's Improved Ventilated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5p tf

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.—ENTIRE Retail Stock to be CLOSED OUT AT COST, To engage in the wholesale business.
6 13 6t* No. 331 N. SECOND Street.

JOHN V. B. HAHN,
PLASTERER,
6 11 6trp* No. 1331 SPRING GARDEN Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 15 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:	
BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
RUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 38 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $6
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 8120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 18ths 6m

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS,
CLOTHES-WRINGERS, SAFES,
AND A VARIETY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT
R. A. WILDMAN'S,
No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
5 21 tuths3mSp OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS. FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door.
4 11 tuths6mSp No. 631 MARKET Street.

REMOVAL.—BANKS, DINMORE & CO. have removed their SCALE MANUFACTORY from FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, to Messrs. ABBOTT & CO.'S old stand, northwest corner of NINTH and MELON Streets, Philadelphia. 6 1 1t 13 15 4t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
227 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
OUR
EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATOR
IS THE
BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECT

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.

Nullification by the President.

It seems that President Johnson is disposed to nullify the Reconstruction law passed by Congress. We say *nullify*, for that is really what his decision that the military commanders have no authority to remove the so-called State officers of the late Rebel States amounts to. The pretense that it is merely his *construction* of the law will not avail. The great *point* of contention in regard to the Reconstruction law while its passage was pending, related to just this matter of the so-called State Governments—Mr. Johnson having created these pocket Governments without the authority of law, and by a usurpation of legislative functions sought to uphold them as valid and constitutional. It was the key-point of his whole "policy." So long as these illegal Governments could be maintained as governments in fact, with nothing to oppose or supersede them, Mr. Johnson's position was, from necessity, growing stronger and stronger every day. Despite the illegality of these State organizations, they were performing the functions of government, and were daily acquiring power from their *de facto* operations. Had they been left in undisputed possession of the field, their recognition by the General Government would only have been a question of time.

The Congressional policy of reconstruction contemplated the *undoing* of Mr. Johnson's entire illegal and unconstitutional work. It proposed to go back and commence the process from the foundation, just where Mr. Johnson's work of usurpation began. It treated his pocket Governments as of no sort of legality, the Conventions he had called as only so many mass meetings, and the Constitutions he had ordained as only so much waste paper.

This was the scope of the Congressional plan of reconstruction as embodied in the law which Mr. Johnson now proposes to set aside. Congress so understood it, as all its debates will show. The country so understood it, as a reference to the uniform tone of the press of both parties will show; and Mr. Johnson himself so understood it, as his recorded opinions in his veto messages most incontrovertibly prove. It is, therefore, the sheerest hypocrisy for him to pretend now that the law did not clearly express this vital point. The veto messages were extravagant, uncandid, fallacious documents, but their entire bitterness of spirit was due to the fact that Mr. Johnson saw that the acts of Congress which they vainly strove to defeat completely overturned and repudiated his entire work of usurpation, with its illegal Conventions, its aristocratic Constitutions, and its pocket Governments. That was exactly where the shoe pinched.

It is too late in the day for Mr. Johnson to attempt to go back upon this record. His veto messages were no off-hand productions—no unpremeditated swinging-round-the-circle performances. They were *official* utterances of opinion, carefully thought out, premeditated, all their bearings duly considered, discussed in Cabinet, and sent forth under the sanction of the President's oath of office. Others are not bound by them, but he certainly is. Others may discard them, but he cannot. Utterly inconsistent as Mr. Johnson's political career has been, swinging from one extreme to another, he certainly cannot even yet desire to publicly stultify himself in his official action.

It would be difficult to properly characterize this effort of Mr. Johnson to substitute *his will* for the law of the land. It reopens the entire contest which so shook the country last year. It is another step in the path of executive usurpation, and, as such, deserves the reprobation of thinking men of all parties. It is an attempt to thwart the will of the nation, as declared in the most solemn and emphatic manner.

The "Residence" of our Candidate.

We notice that the old cry of one part of the State being entitled to a nomination of one of its citizens for some important position, is being renewed, and applied to the action of the Williamsport Convention. It would seem that the best man is not to be selected, that the question of receiving the nomination is not to be decided by the merits of the candidate, but by the place of residence. By some strange theory of right, the western part of Pennsylvania lays claim to the position lately occupied by Judge Woodward. We do not pretend to be sufficiently well versed in the subtleties of the question to understand the theory upon which their claims are based. Judge Sharswood is a strong opponent, and it requires some equally strong lawyer to be able to act successfully as his competitor. Among those mentioned are Hon. M. Russell Thayer, Judge Franklin, and Judge Williams. Of these Mr. Thayer is the best known, and would certainly make a very excellent Judge. But the choice is with the Convention. Let them select without regard to Philadelphia.

THE New York *Herald* to-day thus adverts to the difficulties of our defective jury system, to which we have so often called attention:—

"For some time past the business of the courts has been obstructed for want of jurors. It seems to have become a matter of no importance with men of note and intelligence in the community whether they contribute to carrying out the course of justice or not. It appears to us, however, that jury duty should not be left to the unintelligent classes, considering the large interests continually at stake in the law courts. We perceive that several fines were levied in the Superior Court on Thursday upon absent jurors, many of whom were gentlemen of eminence, education, and business habits, whose services in the jury-box of that Court would be invaluable. It ought not to be necessary to enforce fines in such cases. The common interest of the community requires that men of probity and intelligence should not shirk their duty in this regard."

INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS.—The special committee to devise an ordinance providing for the proper inspection of steam boilers have agreed on a report. It seems to be a practical and sensible document. It provides for the appointment of an inspector and four assistants, who are to issue certificates for every sound boiler in the city, and which must be examined by them at least once a year. It is a misdemeanor to neglect to report any boiler in writing to the inspector; and each officer so appointed is authorized to have any one neglecting any provisions of the law bound over by an alderman. Unless the position is given to some worthless political hanger-on, we believe that the system will prove both useful and effective. The document will be found in full on our third page.

THE New York *Tribune* gives hopes that Japan is about to take her place in the family of nations, and not continue an isolated and useless people. It says that

"The conference of the foreign Ministers with the Tycoon at Osaca, which for some time had been looked forward to with great anxiety, as it was thought to be a turning point in the history of Japan, has taken place, and the representatives of the foreign Powers are said to be entirely satisfied with the result. They were received with Oriental splendor, and with great cordiality. Houses had been provided, and were filled with the costliest European furniture, and even European servants had been engaged for the occasion. After the official visits had taken place, each representative was granted a private audience and dinner.

"At the official visit of the American Minister to the Tycoon, the latter expressed great gratification at the establishment of the new steamship line between America and Japan. In about a month the Minister will visit the west coast to locate a port there, probably at Turanga, in the Province of Kanga. All these facts leave no doubt that the Japanese Government really intends to abandon forever its isolated position, and this opinion is greatly strengthened by the above account of the Conference of Osaca. Japan is at present far ahead of all Eastern nations in its eagerness to become the equal and peer of the Christian nations, and a bright future seems to be in store for it."

DRY GOODS.

113 EPSTEIN & HAINES, 113

NOS. 113, 113½ NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE ARCH,

PRICE AND WOOD'S OLD STAND.

Great Rush for Bargains.

Will open on MONDAY the greatest bargains offered since the panic of 1857, under our old motto, Never to be Undersold!

SMALL STORE—SMALL RENT—SMALL PROFITS.

Open from A. T. Stewart's great sale in New York, at slaughtering low prices.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.
1000 yards Poplins, 22c., cost 50c. to import.
500 yards double-width Plaid Poplin, 25c., worth 50c.
1000 yards all the new shades of Mohair and Black Alpacas, 28, 31, 33, 37½c. to $1.

LINENS CHEAP. LINENS LOW.
500 yards yard-wide Shirting Linen, 25c., worth 50c.
1000 yards fine Linen, 37, 45, 50, 55, 62½c., to $1.
500 dozen all-linen Fringed Towels, 12½, 15, 20, to 37½c.
500 yards yard-wide Brown Linen, 20c., worth 50c,
100 dozen all-linen Napkins, $1·50 to $2·50.
500 yards double-width Bird Linen, 25c., worth 50c.
200 pieces all-linen Diapering, $1·75, worth $3.
100 pieces fine Bird Linen, 22 to 45c., cheap.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
10 pieces fine all wool Flannel, 28 to 31c.
10 pieces fine yard-wide Ballardvale, 50c., cheap.
10 pieces full yard-wide Flannels, 40c.
10 pieces bleached Table Linens 47, 60, 65c., to $1.

GINGHAMS AND CHINTZES LOW.
1000 yards fine Gingham, 12c., worth 25c.
1000 yards best American Prints, 12c.; warranted fast colors.

MUSLINS. MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Bay Mills, Semper Idem, Forestdale, Whittinsville, guaranteed 10 per cent. less than Eighth street prices.
2 cases best yard-wide Muslin, 12½c.
1 case ⅞-wide Muslin, 11½c.
10 pieces yard-wide Brown Muslin, 10 to 12½c.
20 pieces full 1¼ yard-wide Muslin, 21½ to 25c.
10 pieces full 2¼ yards wide Muslin, as good as Waltham, 50c.

HOSIERY CHEAP. GLOVES LOW.
500 pair full regular-made Half Hose, 25c.; selling over town at 50.
100 pairs Gents' Half Hose, 12½c; old price.
Ladies' Hose, 12½c.; full regular, 40c.
Spring shades of Lisle Thread Buff, and other colors, 20c. up to 40c.
Children's Gloves, 10c.; cheap.
Children's Hose, 12½ to 15c.; a bargain.
1000 yds. yard-wide Chintz, 25 to 35c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.
1000 yds. Plaid Nainsook, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, up to 50c., from A. T. Stewart's sale last week; cheap.
100 pieces fine white Cambric, 12½c.
Soft-finish Cambric and Jaconets and Swiss, 18, 20, 22, 25 to 50c.
1000 yds. Nainsook Muslin, 12½, 18, 20, 22, 25 to 50c.; bargain.

WHITE PIQUE AND MARSEILLES, LOW.
50 pieces Pique, 37½, 45, 50c. to $1.
Open on Monday, 25 Marseilles Counterpanes, full 3 yards long, $6·50, cost $12 to import; cheap.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, LOW.
100 pieces All-wool Cassimere—must be sold—60, 62½, 65, 75, 85, 95c. to $1·25.
All the goods are half the cost of importation.
New shades double-width Sacking, $1·37½; cost $2·50 to import.
100 dozen Boys' Colored Bordered Hdks., 6c.
All the new shades of Kid Gloves, $1·15; better than Jouvin's, selling on Eighth street at $1·25.
Give us a call. Our motto is—"Small Profits and quick Sales, and turn the nimble sixpence often."
All goods marked in plain figures.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
Nos. 113 and 113½ N. NINTH Street,
It Late of the firm of Owen Evans & Co.

COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 62c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard

COOPER'S,
6 13 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

WHITE TARLATAN.—
Just opened a case, among which is a number at 20 cents, or 25 cents by the piece.
BIRD LACES.
Or Nottingham Pillow Laces, with birds on it, at greatly reduced prices by the piece or yard.
TUCKED SWISS MUSLIN.
Just received, a small lot, price 60 cents a yard, less than one-half last season's price.
LINING SWISS MUSLIN.
One lot at 20 cents a yard, 19 by the piece; one lot at 22 cents a yard, 20 by the piece; less than cost of importation.
JACONET MUSLIN.
One lot at 12½ cents a yard; old time price.
WIDE WHITE NETS.
At auction prices, 90, 96, 100, and 108 inches wide, by the yard or piece. Parties using large quantities can be accommodated at WOENE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH St. It

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 22½ and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drill's and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

5000 YARDS BEST FRENCH LAWNS,
IN SMALL DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 CENTS, ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, VERY CHEAP.
WHITE GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.
SALES FROM NOW UNTIL 27th DAY OF JUNE WILL BE MADE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. ONE PRICE ONLY.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
6 12 12trp NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,
Great Novelties in Dress Goods,
COMPRISING IN PART:
50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere.
Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¼ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices.
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
6 1 1m No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 sm
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC AND THEIR PATRONS
That they have reduced the prices of all kinds of GOODS, and they make it a specialty to watch the market prices of all goods in which they deal, and are enabled publicly to assert that they are prepared to sell
ALL KINDS OF SILKS AND DRY GOODS
At the Lowest Market Rates,
AND IN THIS RESPECT
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
Purchasers, by comparing the list of prices elsewhere, can readily be satisfied of the truth of the above assertion. 5 30 31 1 3 5 7

1867!!!
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!
WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!
WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!
Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·20, $1·37, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3mdp

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.,
Just received, another large lot of the Cheapest and most desirable Goods yet offered this Season, at prices that will defy competition.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Those cheap Black Silks we are selling so low attract attention, prices ranging from $1·50 and upwards.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Splendid assortment of Cloths for Ladies' Sackings, and Black Doeskin and Cassimere for Mens' and Boys' wear, very cheap.
CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.
20 pieces Chene Poplins, yard wide, for suits, very cheap.
20 pieces Mohair striped at 62½ cents, worth 90 cents.
4 cases Lawns, ranging from 20 cents upwards.
1 case French Percales, 45 cents, worth 75 cents.
20 dozen Balmoral Skirts, large size, $1·50, cheap.
GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
A large assortment at reduced prices.
50 dozen Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 37 cents, worth $1.
LADIES, GIVE US A TRIAL.
Drop in and convince yourselves. Our cheap goods and low prices cannot fail to please you. Those who have purchased of us are so well pleased, they want all others to
COME AND DO LIKEWISE.
Our method is evidently becoming popular—ONE LOW PRICE, AND JUSTICE TO ALL.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. CORNER TENTH AND ARCH STS.
P. S.—Another invoice of Kid Gloves. Beautiful shades. Selling off rapidly. 3 9 tf

JAMES M'MULLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,
HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smthâm
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find
SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR
WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,
AT
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double-imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 87½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 27, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·93; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 21 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail store, S. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor.
SPECIALAT FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
1304

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

THREE DOLLARS FOR WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.

THIRTY-ONE CENTS FOR REAL FRENCH LAWNS.

THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS FOR BROCHE FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
For twenty-five different styles and colorings Grenadine Bareges, Lenos, etc., in plaids and stripes.

ONE DOLLAR FIFTY FOR GOOD BLACK OIL-BOILED SILK.

NINETY CENTS
For good Double and Twist All-wool neat styles Cassimeres, almost the lowest old price.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK
Black Doeskins, from $1 25 to $4 a yard.
Black Broadcloths, from $3 to $7·50 a yard.
Fancy Coatings, for good custom.
Drap-d'Ete, from best makers. [1 2 tuthtip
Linens, for Gents Summer Wear, the most complete assortment ever offered—prices low.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
Largest Linen Stock in the City.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
Lately opened, direct from Europe,
FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,
4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF
GRENADINES,
BERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
3 2 wamtrp] PIQUES, ETC.,
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
A LARGE STOCK OF
PLAIN AND CHENE MOHAIRS, FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.
SILK WARP LAVELLAS, VERY DESIRABLE AND SCARCE.
WHITE GROUND MOHAIRS IN GREAT VARIETY.
FRENCH LAWNS, THE MOST DESIRABLE LINE OF PLAIN STYLES IN THE CITY.
BLACK SILKS AT THE LATE AUCTION REDUCTIONS.
SUMMER SILKS, INDIA SILKS, FOULARD SILKS.
ONE LOT OF FRENCH GLASS TOWELS, FROM AUCTION, ONLY 25 CENTS.
DAMASK AND LOOM TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.
SHEETING, SHIRTING, AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS. [3 9s]

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,
And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at
MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstusm] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Tinsel Veils from $2·50
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 12½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 6 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.
ARE SELLING
Handsome Stripe Silks at 87½ cents.
Plaid Silks Reduced to $1·00.
Black Silks Reduced.
Handsome Striped Poplins at 37½ cents, reduced from 62½ cents.
Plaid Goods reduced from 37½ cents to 25 cents.
New Style Lawns reduced to 25 cents.
Organdy Lawns at 37½ cents, worth 50.
White Pique, New Patterns, 45 cents.
100 pieces White Pique at 50 cts., worth 62½ cents.
Figured Pique at 75 cents and $1·00.
Balmorals at $1·00, worth $1·25.
Hoop Skirts at 87½ cents, worth $1·00.
Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, at 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Closing out Marseilles Counterpanes very Cheap.
Bleached Muslin, Yard-wide, at 12½ cts.
Brown Muslin at 13, 14, and 15 cents.
A call is respectfully solicited by
M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
61 ABOVE ARCH, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, 50, 62, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 12 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22
PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.
Plain Linen Duck, 20c., worth 28c.
Linen Drills, for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Striped Linen Drills, 50c.
White Linen Duck, 50c. and 61.
Super Basket Linen Drills, $1 50, worth $2·50.
Table Linens, 50, 65, 75, and 88c.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doyles, etc.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 65, 70, 80, 85, 90c., etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Hdkfs., etc.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
50 pieces Shirred Muslins, great bargains.
Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, 91, and $1·15.
White Piques, 50 and 60c.; Corded do., 62½ and 75c.
Victoria Lawns, Soft-finish Jaconets, etc.
Nainsooks, Swiss Muslin, fine Brilliants, etc.
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks, etc.
Fine Dotted Swiss, from auction, 28c.
DOMESTICS.
Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom-Bleached Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23c., etc.
Unbleached Sheeting, width, 20c.
Grey Flannel, for Bathing Dresses, 37½c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Bargains in Hosiery at reduced prices.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 55 and 60c.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, and 90c.
3000 Linen Fans, our own importation.
French Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Suspenders, Neckties, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
29] ABOVE RACE.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66, AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD, SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 6 13 smthim

FOR SALE,
PATENT RIGHTS
IN TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ARTICLES FOR THE NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, AND WESTERN STATES. Apply at
1t No. 933 CHESNUT Street.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, refreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13m4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 13m4p*

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN.—Yesterday morning a woman crossing in the Kaighn's Point ferry boat had a stroke of apoplexy. She was taken to the Camden Station House, but was unable to tell who she was or where she came from. Late in the day, having been removed to a boarding-house and received medical attendance, she said her name was Mary Wood, and that she came from Chester, Pa. She is dressed very respectably; a drab cross-bar dress, white knit shawl, white frill collar, black mitts, and brown bonnet, and is apparently fifty years of age. She is a complete stranger in Camden, and if this should meet the eye of her relatives they can see her by making application to Mayor Cox.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—James Coleman was before Mayor Cox yesterday, charged on the oath of Mrs. Quinn with being disorderly and threatening her. Several women were present, and the well-known propensity of the Irish to talk was not in the least diminished. There was an incessant gabble for half an hour, which was finally terminated by his Honor fining James $2 38. The parties then cleared out, threatening to prosecute the complainant and her companions for scandal.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

HOMICIDE IN THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—A LITTLE BOY STRUCK WITH A MISSILE AND ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED.—Yesterday evening, shortly after 5 o'clock, another murder, to add to the list of those which have already occurred in our midst, was committed in the southwestern part of the city. It appears, upon investigation into its cause, that workmen were engaged in finishing the stone work of a cellar at Nineteenth and Carpenter streets, preparatory to the erection of brick buildings.

Before such a place it is usual to erect a temporary hydrant for the purpose of procuring water, and, as is usual, such a thing is an attraction to all the small children in the immediate neighborhood. With others, Thomas Gallagher, aged seven years, whose parents live on Long lane, below the Buck road, left his home for the purpose of doing some errands which called him past these new buildings. They stopped first to get a drink, and, that done, to play with the hydrant. They were told to stop by a workman, and again told to run away by Howard Alcott, the master builder. Not obeying this injunction, their manner enraged Alcott, who stooped down, and, picking up a large chunk of hard mortar, hurled it at the crowd, striking little Thomas in the stomach. The boy, with a cry of pain, fell senseless. Soon reviving by the application of cold water, he recognized Alcott as the person who threw the missile.

The latter was arrested at his residence, No. 2107 Montrose street, by Officer Bothwell, of the First District, and taken to the Station at Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets. The boy expired in about fifteen minutes after being struck, in the dwelling of Mr. Elias Thomas, No. 1008 Dorrance street, where he had been taken immediately after the occurrence. The body was soon after removed to the home of the bereaved parents. Alcott stated that some boys had been annoying the workmen during the day, and that he supposed the deceased was one of the number, who had been driven from the premises in order to prevent them from being injured, and that he threw the brick or mortar, as he stated, in order to drive the boys from the place, with no intention of injuring them.

THE POLICE REVIEW.—As announced, the review of the Police of our city, by his Honor Mayor McMichael, took place at 11 o'clock this morning. About 600 men were in line, the Henry Guards occupying the right. The whole were under command of Lieutenant Spear. At 11 o'clock exactly, the Mayor, accompanied by Chief Ruggles and the Committee on Police of Councils, entered the Square, and the battalion opening ranks, the Mayor proceeded to inspect them. After which, headed by the Liberty Cornet Band, they marched in review, his Honor standing in front of the colors, which were, as usual, placed in the middle of the line.

On coming to a rest, the Mayor made a few remarks, in which he congratulated the Lieutenants upon the fine and soldierly appearance of their men, their discipline, etc. The parade was then dismissed.

The men looked exceedingly well. The spectators numbered probably a thousand; and as the battalion marched in review, they were applauded.

Chief Ruggles and his lieutenants are entitled to the thanks of the community for the thorough manner in which the Police force have been organized. The new uniforms, worn to-day for the first time, have the appearance of being cool, and no doubt the officers realized the difference between them and the ones they have been accustomed to wear. The force are a credit to the city, and we hope they will continue to be so.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—Mayor McMichael acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since our last notice:—

Drexel & Co.	$100	J. G. Watmough	$5
J. Hood Wright	25	E. T. Stotesbury	2
C. A. Worrway	5	Percy Lewis	5
T. Abbot	5	Thomas Helm	2
H. B. Duffee	5	Cash	1
W. H. Zinser	5	Joseph Lund	5
C. H. Godfrey	5	E. Riddle	1
W. Kemp	5	L. Hood	2
J. Monleigh	5	H. Schiener	3
George H. Hill	5	J. D. Laukman	50
E. Mcelling	5	E. E. Markly & Son	25
A. K. R.	1	Cash (W. Drexel & Co.)	10
Samuel L. Husband	1		
Total			$245

Collections will be taken up in the following churches to-morrow in aid of this object:—Spring Garden Street M. E. Church, in the morning, when Rev. James Neil will preach; the Ebenezer M. E. Church, Christian street, below Fourth, in the morning service; and Rev. John Chambers' Church, both morning and afternoon.

A SPLENDID ANNIVERSARY.—On Thursday evening, June 20, 1867, the nineteenth anniversary and grand musical celebration of the Tabernacle Baptist Church Sunday School will take place at the Academy of Music. A programme has been prepared in which the whole school will participate. The scholars will occupy seats on the platform. Several pieces will be rendered by Mrs. Schimpf and Miss Blackburne. The report of the school will be read by Rev. B. Griffiths, D. D. Addresses will be made by eminent divines.

The Satterlee Band will be in attendance, and enliven the occasion by discoursing popular music. All who desire to enjoy an evening's entertainment could not do better than expend their money to promote the welfare of this Sabbath School. Tickets can be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—Last evening, Mr. William H. Hewlings, of the American Hotel, returned from a protracted tour, and was received by the resident boarders of the American in a very flattering and pleasant manner, to the great surprise of Mr. Hewlings. Hermann's Band was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music, after which the party adjourned to where a substantial array of the good things of earth lent additional attraction and enjoyment. Toasts and short speeches were in order, with exhilarating beverages, and withal the party voted the evening a social one of great pleasure and enjoyment.

STEALING CLOTHES.—Lewis Quinlin was brought into Lieut. Tolbert's Station (16th District) at 1 o'clock this morning, having stolen two large baskets of clothing of every kind—coats, boots, pantaloons, shirts, and an amount of table linen—which had been hanging in the yards of the dwellings at Thirty-third and Sycamore streets. A portion of the goods were found to belong to Mr. Charles Moore. Alderman Allen committed Lewis to prison.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Andreas Weinhardt was driving a beer wagon in the railroad track, at Fourth and Columbia avenue, when, essaying to turn out, the wagon tilted up, throwing him out, and, falling under the wheels, his shoulder was crushed, and his head badly bruised.

ASSAULTING THE DOG CATCHERS.—James Gillian assaulted a colored person—the authorized agent for suppressing canine nuisances—and was arrested for the same at Twenty-second and Pine streets. Alderman Pancoast held him in $400 bail to answer.

A PETTY LARCENY.—Jane Ann Colket stole from her employer, residing at Tenth street and Montgomery avenue, the sum of five dollars, for which she was taken into custody. Alderman Fitch held her in $300 bail to answer at Court.

THE DOG WAR.—During the past week 192 dogs have been captured, 50 redeemed, and 442 have been slaughtered and sent to the boneyards.

ARREST OF A FORGER.—This morning, at half-past 4 o'clock, Detective Lamon arrested one J. Lewis Pierson at the Continental Hotel. At 3½ A. M. a telegram was received from Chief Clark, of Newark, to the effect that this person had been engaged in a number of forgeries, and had received $1500 on a draft presented to the Second National Bank of Newark. The telegram also contained a description of Pierson, who was arrested in just one hour from the time of the receipt of the despatch. He had attempted to negotiate a forged draft for $1000 in this city, and also to procure money from the proprietors of the Continental on another draft of $1000, purporting to be from a business firm of another city. Pierson is a well-known lawyer of Newark, and very respectably connected. He was held to await a requisition from the authorities of New Jersey, and also to stand trial here.

RELIGIOUS ENTERPRISE.—The residents in the northwestern part of the city have long felt the want of a place of worship where they can have the Gospel preached statedly to them. Accordingly, a new religious enterprise was started last Sunday at the Wagner Free Institute, Seventeenth and Poplar streets. Although the day was stormy, a good number of persons were present. The discourses were delivered by Rev. T. S. Talmage. The services will be continued to-morrow, and the same divine will occupy the pulpit. A fine Sunday School is also in progress in the building, numbering already over one hundred children.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—Officer William Warnock, of the detective police, arrested a negro named David Lewis last night, at No. 136 South Sixth street. He was found in the fourth story, and had intended to ransack and rob the place. Alderman Beitler held him in $2000 bail to answer.

A MOONLIGHT PARADE.—The members of the 1st Regiment of Gray Reserves will have a moonlight parade and battalion drill this evening, on Broad street near Chesnut. After the drill the regiment will parade through a number of the streets, accompanied by a band of music.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

SOMETHING NEW AND IMPORTANT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF STEAM BOILERS—"PHLEGER'S PATENT."—Since the recent catastrophe, so terrible in its nature, the attention of the business community has been called to the manufacture of boilers which will effectually preclude the possibility of an explosion, and the recurrence again of an event so frightful. Ready to meet the public demands, fulfilling every requisite needed in such an improvement, and embodying in it all those essentials which years of mature thought have only brought to light, is the new unexplosive steam boiler patented by Mr. Phleger, of the firm of Phleger & Davidson, practical engineers and machinists, at No. 1134 Market street. The process of generating steam is by forming a fire-place in the cavity made by flues, bent in the shape of an half-elliptic, and set side by side in a horizontal manner, their ends connecting in separate iron receptacles, which in turn connect with the steam receiver, or boiler proper—a cast-iron cylinder—standing upright, able to withstand any pressure desired, and having no contact with the flames whatever, or the destroying gases of coal, thus escaping the expansion and contraction of iron, and intense heat and cold air, the main causes effecting an explosion. No gases can accumulate in the flues or boiler, since there is a constant rushing circulation of water going on from the boiler to the flues and back again, caused by the generation of steam. The furnace and boiler occupy an inconceivably small space, and experiments lately made have proven that in their use fully 50 per cent of fuel is saved over the old-fashioned boiler, and in 30 minutes, with but a small armfull of light wood, 80 pounds of steam were raised. Since 1825 this invention has been successfully put in operation in locomotives, boats, and mills; every trial setting forth the boiler and furnace as marvels in utility, economy, and simplicity of arrangement, and of perfect safety. Messrs. Phleger & Davidson have now at their place this new invention in working order, for examine which and to witness the correctness of these statements a visitation is requested.

THE GREAT NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.—The great question of how to teach our young men practically, to give them that business education and business experience which often require years of trial and arduous labor, is a theme which has engaged the attention of the chief educators of the country. This fact has from the first been conceded, that good substantial Commercial Colleges, where the *modus operandi* of business life is attained in a short time, are the best means whereby to reach this end. The National Telegraphic and Commercial Institute, located at No. 710 Arch street, has attained a reputation of being unsurpassed in affording all those requisites needed to give any young man a practical business education. Daily instruction is given in Penmanship, Mathematics, all the various styles of Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.

Actual Business is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Nearly one hundred students are in attendance, who can testify to the completeness and competency of this great institution.

Mr. Parker Spring, Vice-President of the College, has been identified with the telegraphic profession almost from its commencement, and is well known not only as a finished operator, but as a manager and constructor of lines. During the late war his services were constantly required; and his great success has added largely to his fame, and that of the telegraphic profession in this country.

Mr. T. R Sloan, Principal of the Telegraphic Department, a young man of acknowledged ability, who has attained an eminence in the profession that reflects great credit upon himself, is well worthy of the praise bestowed upon him by the telegraphic fraternity. With these two gentlemen at the head of the Telegraphic Department, the attention of the public is called to the Great Telegraphic and Commercial Institute as the proper place to obtain a theoretical and practical knowledge of business pursuits and the great science of telegraphing.

ATTENTION is called to the choice stock of Silver-plated Ware of Clark & Biddle, advertised in another column. All goods are warranted to be as represented, and prices low.

WANAMAKER & BROWN—CLOTHING—CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Wanamaker & Brown—Clothing—Cheapest and Best.

S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The order of the day is Linen, Alpaca, Duck, and thin Cassimere Garments, of which we have a beautiful assortment, just the thing for warm weather.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—*We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have them made up in beautiful style expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up; they can always have them fresh and just such sizes as sales require.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE ELLIPTIC-HOOK Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, and the Wheeler & Wilson, are the only two Machines upon which can be applied Henry's Patent Corder and Stitcher, the most perfect little piece of mechanism of the kind in use, and well worthy the attention of all engaged in the manufacturing business, particularly shirtmakers, as it enables the operator to sew on the cord without basting, or any preparation whatever. For sale and on exhibition at the warerooms of the Elliptic, No. 920 Arch street.

NO MORE FIGHTING, we hope, either in the "ring" or out of the ring. One way to stop fights is to stop differences of opinion; as is done in reference to the style and price of the Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental. This opinion is that the goods are unequalled.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG S. V. MERRICK.—The brig S. V. Merrick, of Philadelphia, from Cardenas, Captain William G. Munday, seven days, arrived at this port at noon to-day. She reports having experienced a heavy gale off Cape Hatteras, on the 9th and 10th inst.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

6 15 stuth ts 15

STRAW GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STRAW GOODS!

FREEMAN & CO.,

CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS,

WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10,

1000 HATS AT 62 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT 75 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·00 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·25 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·50 EACH.

500 BONNETS AT $1·00 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·25 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·50 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·75 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $2·00 EACH.

These Goods, just received from Eastern Manufacturers, comprise all the latest Styles and Novelties in PEDAL, COBURG, MILAN, and GLACE.

ALSO, 1000 OF HARDING & CO.'S UNIVERSAL SHADE HATS,

NO. 1 AT $1·00 EACH.
NO. 2 AT $1·10 EACH.
NO. 3 AT $1·25 EACH.

These HATS are suited for the sea-shore, and are unquestionably THE MOST POPULAR SHADE HAT IN THE MARKET. 6 8 12trp

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NOW READY,

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PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY!

EVERY LAWYER SHOULD HAVE IT!

GENERAL ORDERS,

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As promulgated by the

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED AND for Sale by
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

HENRY THE EIGHTH AND HIS COURT, by L. Muhlbach.
CHRISTIANITY AND ITS CONFLICTS, by E. E. Macy, A. M.
CULTURE DEMANDED BY MODERN LIFE. E. L. Youmans.
THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY, by Robert Tomes.
THE STARLING, by Norman Macleod, D. D.
THE CAMERON PRIDE, by Mrs Mary J. Holmes.
CONVERSATIONS ON RITUALISM.
THE JESUITS IN NORTH AMERICA, by Parkman.
FATHERS AND SONS, a Novel, translated from the Russian.
THE MAN WITH A BROKEN EAR, by E. About.
A Full Assortment of MISCELLANEOUS and STANDARD WORKS constantly on hand. 1t

FOURTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from our Second Edition.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Judge Wylie said that was why he was sitting here.

Mr. Carrington said that was one difficulty, but there was another question, whether, if the jury was empanelled by one Judge, and another Judge took his place to try the case, the trial would come within the requirements of the law? The law also required that when one Judge was trying a cause, and he requested another Judge to continue the trial, that request should be in writing.

Judge Wylie—How do you know that I have not such a request?

Mr. Carrington said he, of course, could not know anything about that, but difficulties arose, and he asked if it would be a legal proceeding for one judge to empanel a part of a jury, a second judge to complete the panel, and a third to continue the trial. Judge Fisher has decided some very important points, and has empanelled three juries, and he doubts whether there was any legal right for one judge to commence to empanel the jury, another to complete it, and a third to try the case.

Mr. Pierrepont—It would be three judges trying one case.

Judge Wylie said, but one judge was sitting here, and it was not worth while to waste time in discussing the point raised by Mr. Carrington. The law knows neither Judge Wylie, Judge Otto, or Judge Fisher, but knows only the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Carrington remarked that he simply desired to suggest the difficulties.

Judge Wylie said he was not disposed to make an argument in the case.

Mr. Pierrepont said that in law three judges could not sit on one case.

Judge Wylie—It is not three judges sitting here.

Mr. Pierrepont said he doubted whether the case could go on legally.

Mr. Bradley asked if it would be pretended that if one judge was taken sick in the midst of a trial, another could not sit?

Mr. Pierrepont said not in a murder case.

Judge Wylie said if the prosecution had any objection it should be reduced to writing, and he would overrule the objection.

Mr. Carrington said it was a question with him whether the prosecution had an appeal.

Judge Wylie said if there was no appeal it was not worth while to waste time in discussing the point.

Mr. Carrington said he had simply called the attention of the Court to it, as it was his duty to do.

Judge Wylie said he had no doubt that Mr. Carrington felt it his duty to call up this matter, but he would nevertheless overrule the point.

Other jurors were then called.

Matthew G. Smith was excused on account of his wife's illness.

William B. Hanover was declared incompetent, having formed an opinion in the case.

John R. Elvans was declared a competent juror, but was challenged by the prisoner's counsel.

Mr. Carrington here submitted the following objections to further proceedings to-day:—

The District Attorney, on the part of the United States, objects to any proceedings to empanel a jury, on the grounds that this term ends on Monday, June 17, 1867; that the Judge—to wit, Judge Fisher—assigned to hold the present term is sick, and not present; that he was present on Thursday last; that another Judge—to wit, Judge Cartter—is assigned to the next term of this Criminal Court, and that as the commencement of the empanelling of the jury was by Judge Fisher, it is submitted by the District Attorney to be illegal to proceed before Judge Wylie to complete the empanelling of the jury in this case. EDWARD C. CARRINGTON.

U. S. Attorney for District of Columbia, June 15, 1867.

The Court overruled the objection, and Mr. Carrington objected to the ruling.

Thomas Blogden was excused, having formed an opinion.

John Van Resouck had formed an opinion, and was challenged by the prosecution.

Joseph T. Brown was declared incompetent, having formed an opinion.

Thomas Berry had formed an opinion from reading an account of the trial of the conspirators; his bias not, however, strong enough to prevent his rendering an impartial verdict. He was declared a competent juror, and was sworn.

John F. Crane was declared a competent juror, but was challenged by the defense.

William Herwick was excused, having formed an opinion.

George E. McGlue was also challenged for the defense.

George A. Bohrer said he considered that Surratt was indicted with others, and he would like to hear the names of the other conspirators read.

Judge Wylie said that had no bearing upon the subject.

Mr. Bohrer said he had formed an opinion upon the case, and had said he could not convict Mrs. Surratt upon the evidence adduced at the conspiracy trial, and he understood that the prisoner was indicted as an accomplice.

Judge Wylie said that he had nothing to do with it, and he declared Mr. Bohrer a competent juror, and he was sworn.

C. C. Schreeder had formed an opinion, but his mind was not so biassed as to prevent him from being impartial. He was accepted and sworn.

W. H. Rideman was excused, having formed an opinion.

Isaac Ross was challenged by the prisoner.

George L. Scherie was challenged by the prisoner.

Thomas E. Lloyd was declared incompetent from having formed an opinion.

The same course was taken with W. W. Burdette and Frederick W. Bates.

Moses L. Parker had formed an opinion, but believed he could act impartially. Challenged by the prisoner.

Nicholas Acker was declared a competent juror, but was excused on producing a physician's certificate of disability.

John S. Kidwell was excused on account of his attendance at his drug store being absolutely necessary to the public health.

John S. Mitchell had formed an opinion from reading the evidence at the conspiracy trial, and had subsequently had a conversation with a witness in that trial, which had made such an impression upon his mind that he had come to a conclusion, and he was afraid that, with his strong impressions of the case, it might be a life-long error with him to be placed on the jury. He was excused.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Commercial Advices of This Evening.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 15.—Consols have declined ¼; U. S. Five-twenties have advanced ½.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—2 P. M.—No changes in cotton, breadstuffs, or provisions markets. Tallow has advanced 3d. Other articles are without change.

QUEENSTOWN, June 15—2 P. M.—The steamship Africa, from Boston on the 5th instant, has arrived.

LONDON, June 15—3 P. M.—Consols for money, 94½; U. S. Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 79¼; Erie Railroad, 40¼.

British Troops for Canada.

LONDON, June 15—2 P. M.—The Government will send out a number of troops in the steamship Belgian, to be stationed in Canada.

Spanish Minister to Washington.

MADRID, June 15—2 P. M.—The Spanish Government has decided to send an Envoy Extraordinary to Washington, with new orders in regard to the Chilian difficulties.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton quiet at 27c. Flour dull at 10@20c. lower; 4900 barrels sold, State at $7·75@12·50; Southern dull at $9·90@15·25. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn dull and declining. Oats firmer; State 90c. Western 74@75c. Beef quiet. Pork firm: Mess, $21·25; Prime, $18·50@19. Lard steady at 13¼@13c. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sentence of George W. Wiinemore.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.—This prisoner, convicted of the murder of Doress Magilton, was brought into Court this morning to hear the decision of the question of a new trial of his case. He looked very well, better than at any other time since his arrest. He conversed freely with his counsel and with his sister.

At 12 o'clock the Judges took the bench, and his honor Judge Brewster read the opinion of the Court.

In regard to the reasons for new trial, the opinion was:—On the first, that the prisoner had not time to prepare his defense, it was shown that his first application for continuance was not supported by affidavit, and yet the Court gave him time; the second application was for time to procure the attendance of a person unknown. He had all the officers of the Court and city at his command for the purposes of subpœnaing witnesses, and yet had been unable to find this witness, the man whom he said he conversed with in Fairmount Park. It was not known that this man was within this jurisdiction, or that he could be procured by the time named, or that he could be brought to Court at all.

This reason had no legal foundation, and therefore could not be entertained.

Second, That the Court erred in overruling the prisoner's challenge of a juror for cause. The ground of this challenge was that the juror was intellectually incompetent to serve on a jury. The only evidence of this was that he did not read the newspapers, and could not tell his age. But there is no law disqualifying a man who does not read the newspapers. It only requires a sober, discreet man, and there was no evidence to show that the juror in question was not such a man. This being the case, certainly the Court did not err in overruling a challenge for a cause of which there was no evidence.

Third, The Court erred in admitting the testimony of Adam Magilton. The allegation upon which this reason was based was that Mr. Magilton was an atheist. The evidence on this point was greatly against this allegation. Those who testified to his non-belief in the existence of a God were persons who saw him but rarely, and therefore had not the best opportunity of judging. Those who testified that Mr. Magilton was a believer in God were those who had known him and lived with him for twenty years or more. Looking at the evidence in point of weight and the number of witnesses, it was very plain that this objection to the witness would not stand. Besides this question was for the decision of the presiding Judge, to which no exception is allowed. This reason is not good.

The reason of the establishment of the prisoner's insanity was purely a question for the jury, who had carefully, scrupulously, religiously examined, and so justly pronounced upon it.

The two reasons, then, that the verdict was against the law and the weight of the evidence must fail, the preceding reasons, on which they depended, being pronounced not legal.

The only reason remaining was that of after-discovered evidence. The greater portion of the affidavits read to the Court in support of this reason could not be admitted as evidence upon trial; the rest could prove nothing whatever beneficial to the defendant. It was said that the defendant and deceased were friendly. This corroborates the Commonwealth's theory that the deceased treated him with hospitality. It was proposed to prove that the deceased possessed a peculiar animal-magnetic power by which she excited others to attack her.

If this were proved, it would entirely overthrow the defendant's theory of insanity, by throwing that affliction entirely upon the deceased, instead of upon him; for an act deliberately done, with the intention of bringing on a fatal attack, was surely the strongest evidence of the insanity of the actor. As to the evidence of the prisoner's insanity, those who testify say that they never knew him to be insane.

This reason is so contradictory and conflicting that a sufficient answer is a bare statement of it. Again, it was said that the prisoner's insanity was of such a nature as to prevent consultation with his counsel. But of this there was not a word of evidence, and therefore it must fail.

Upon a close and tedious investigation of this matter, the Court decided that the motion was entirely unsupported by sufficient reasons; therefore, the motion for a new trial was overruled.

Mr. Dwight then recounted the proceedings from the time of the prisoner's arrest up to his conviction, the motion for a new trial, and the overruling of that motion; and then, as the Commonwealth's counsel, asked that the judgment of the law be entered upon the verdict.

By the direction of the Court the Clerk asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. He answered, in a tremulous voice, "I have. I am innocent of this charge—entirely innocent. She was a woman whom I would have defended with my life, instead of injuring. Of all the things said about me, many are false. The razor spoken of on the trial was not mine; I never had it.

"The money was not found upon me, as was said; and it was a portion of the money I brought from the West. Officer McCullen did not tell the truth at the trial. I told him that when I touched her face I got blood on my finger, and I spit upon it and rubbed it off. I did not tell him that I washed at the hydrant. I did not go out of the house. He was frequently at my cell endeavoring to get me to say that I was at the hydrant, but I never said so.

"I am willing to suffer for what I am charged with, for I am innocent. But it is no death to me, none whatever. It is the disgrace that it brings upon my family. Were it not for them, I would not care to die. I thought I would not have strength to bear up under it; but, thank God, I have, and my innocence will bear me up to the last hour.

"I believe that is all an innocent man can say."

Judge Brewster then said that the defendant had been given every opportunity known to a merciful law to establish his innocence; he had had a fair, impartial trial, and had been found guilty. He said he would rather the remaining words he had to speak were other than those of condemnation. But it was the stern duty of the Court; he would therefore impress upon the prisoner the importance of devoting his few remaining days in this life to making his peace with his Maker.

It only remained for him to pronounce the sentence of the law, which was (here the three Judges arose), "That you, George W. Winemore, be taken hence to the County Prison, whence you came, and that you be taken thence to the place of execution, and that you there be hung by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy upon your soul."

A murmur ran through the room at the conclusion of this solemn ceremony, and the prisoner trembligly resumed his seat.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The usual Saturday business was before the Court.

The Commonwealth ex. rel. John Corcoran vs. The Sheriff. A habeas corpus upon a charge of false pretenses. The evidence before the Court was that the relator sold a person a cow on a general warranty of her soundness in every respect. Six weeks after the sale the cow died of disease.

But there was no evidence that the seller had a knowledge of the diseased state of the cow at the time of sale. The evidence made out a case that was plainly for a civil court, and not for a criminal prosecution. Therefore the relator was discharged.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Harvey K. Meyers, convicted of bigamy, in which a motion for a new trial was made, Judge Brewster decided that a new trial should be granted, upon the ground that the Commonwealth failed to prove that the offense was committed within this jurisdiction, and therefore made the rule absolute.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, William R. Bechtel, charged with arson, waived a further hearing. The defendant was bound over to answer at Court in the sum of $2000.

James W. Bishop, who was before the United States Court yesterday, was held to answer the charge of importing into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from West Virginia, counterfeit gold coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.

ADDITIONAL AID FOR THE EXPLOSION SUFFERERS.—The following sums are acknowledged by Mayor McMichael, in addition to those referred to in our second edition:—

S. Gross Fry	$25	Elias J. Vaux	10
Coffin Colket	100	William S. Vaux	10
Moses Dropsie	10	George Vaux	10
Henry A. Dreer	25	William J. Johns & Bro.	100
Rockhill & Wilson	25		
Lafourcade Bro & Irvin	50		
John S. Claghorn	20	Total	$385

A MAN named H. Lorie was arrested this morning for embezzling money belonging to Messrs. Lorie Brothers, silver-ware manufacturers, No. 723 Jayne street, in whose employ he was a salesman. He was committed in default of $1000 bail.

APPOINTED GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—George Erety, Esq., and John M. Whitall, Esq., have been reappointed Guardians of the Poor for three years from first Monday in July next, the former by the Court of Common Pleas, and the latter by the District Court.

FOUND DROWNED.—A male infant was found drowned in the Wissahickon, near the first toll-gate. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 15

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

AFTER BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N.	c&p. 99⅛	500 sh Caldwell	⅝
$1000 do. O.	c&p. 94	81 sh Minehill	ls. 58
$200 Pa 6s, 3 series	102¼	16 sh Norris'n R.	63
$2000 Pa R 1m 6s	99½	16 sh Penna R.	ls. 52¼
15 sh Leh V R.	59	4 do.	52¾
10 do	59	100 sh Reading	53¾
2 do. scrip bs.	24½	503 sh Shamokin Cl.	3

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Fifty or one hundred acres Bristol Pike, above the seven-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion House, Coach Shop, and Dwelling to Let. Apply on the premises. R. WHITAKER. 6 15 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—A RARE CHANCE!—ELEGANT Store on Arch street. Fixtures for sale at a great sacrifice. A. C. McCURDY, 6 15 2t No. 44 S. THIRD Street, Second Story

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, in building No. 109 South THIRD street. 6 11 6t*

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 110 S. NINETEENTH Street. Inquire N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 4tf

$300 RENT—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Sts. 6 3t tf

WANTS.

WANTED,

A HOUSE ON WEST WALNUT STREET,

PRICE FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Address, stating size, when possession can be had and lowest cash price. The names of persons offering will be treated in confidence. No Real Estate agent need answer this advertisement.

Address IMPORTER, care of Philadelphia "Inquirer" office. 6 12 10t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 107 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. 6 1 stuthtm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE

John Hancock

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON,

DECEMBER 31, 1866.

GEORGE P. SANGER, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. AGER, SECRETARY.

Cash on hand		$4,549·99
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission		26,088·35
Loans, secured by bonds and first mortgage		10,500·00
Stocks, etc., owned by the Company, as follows:—	*Par Value.*	*Market Value.*
United States 1881 bonds	$10,000	$10,750·00
United States 5-20 bonds	90,000	94,500·00
United States 10-40 bonds	5,000	5,000·00
United States 7·30 Treasury notes	24,650	25,636·00
Maine, N. H., Vermont, R. I., Conn. State b

NUMBER CXXIV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

June.

Monday, 10.—Sale of Portraits at the Rogues' Gallery. The heads of a choice collection of "knucks," "pals," and "gob sluicers" were *knocked off* to the lowest bidder, as should have been done before their portraits were taken.

Tuesday, 11.—Beer Brewers hold a Convention in Chicago. Their object is for the promotion of the sale of beer. Some little disagreement in the Convention caused the different Committees to get to lager-heads with one another.

Wednesday, 12.—Regatta on the Schuylkill of the Schuylkill Navy. The manœuvring of the various vessels of the line was excellent. The neatness with which the crews *put into Port* after the review was worthy of all praise.

Thursday, 13.—Meeting of City Councils. The vote to receive President Johnson with the hospitalities of the city passed on the plea that it was not Mr. Johnson, but the President of the United States, that was coming. This nice distinction will make people anxious to see who it is.

Friday, 14.—Strawberry Festivals break out in the city, and threaten to spread to an alarming extent. Fire Horns, Bibles, Spanners, Arm Chairs, and Wax Fruit offered as inducements for people to eat the Strawberry crop.

Saturday, 15.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor has been waited upon by Mr. McMullen, Alderman and Referee of the late fight, to say that Betsy Stanton is going to stump the State on female suffrage, and to declare *Bets off* on that ground.

THE P. R.

"Little Mill" between Horry Greeley, the "People's Pet," and Uny League, the "Gotham Rooster"—Six Rounds Fought—Some Pretty Sparring Done!—The "Gotham Rooster" Badly Punished!

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SERIES EDITOR.]

This little "mill," so long on the tapis, came off, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, according to agreement. Both parties were in excellent training. Uny League had his headquarters near Madison Square, where the fancy nightly met to discuss the chances of their "Rooster," and exercise with him and put him through the *motions*. Uny's backers were Sinclair Toucey, *alias* "Newsey Tewsey," and W. Philips, *alias* "Windy Phillips." Uny was put in a severe course of training daily, and bets of three to one were offered by his friends during the fore part of the time of the challenge, with but few takers. Uny's seconds had been in the "ring" often themselves, and posted their principal well up in all *passes* and *defenses*, and they had no doubt of his being able to crowd Horry on to the ropes. In fact, during the preliminary sparring previous to the day of the fight, it was the opinion of almost every one that Uny's passes, which were straight from the shoulder, must send Horry to "prayers" on every round. "Newsey Tewsey" offered to stake one whole week's edition of the New York *Ledger* on the result.

Horry's headquarters were at Printing House Square, where he has so long held out and where he has heretofore done all his sparring. His trainers and seconds, Harry Beecher, *alias* "Plymouth Game Cock," and Bill Raymond, *alias* "the Little Villain," knew that Horry would show fight, and trusted more to their "pet" in getting his adversary in chancery, and punishing him with a few telling punches on his peepers, than in a long fight. Both parties, however, were in excellent training, and as the time drew near for the "mill," bets on the "Rooster" found ready takers among the friends of the "pet." Simmy Draper was chosen referree.

THE FIGHT.

The choice of position was won by Uny, and stakes and ring were put up; formed at 8 o'clock P. M., sharp.

Round 1—Both came in confident, and after a little sparring Uny let go his left mauley, but Horry dropped, and Uny struck wild; coming up to the scratch again, Horry fetched one on Uny's knob, which he said felt like a block head. First blood for Horry.

Round 2—Uny, after the first blow, kept on the defensive, Horry following him around the ropes, getting in occasionally on Uny's mazzard, and drawing a little claret from his smeller. Second blood for Harry, amid cheering.

Round 3—Bets offered three to one on Horry, with no takers. Uny came up a little groggy, and began striking out wild. He, however, fetched a lifter on Horry's potato trap, closing that up for a short time, and both parties retired to their corners.

Round 4—At the call of time both parties came up smiling. After a few feints Horry struck a blow, which was claimed as foul, and caused much excitement among their friends at the time, but the referee disallowed the claim.

Round 5—This round was the most decisive of any yet fought. Horry got Uny in chancery, and administered some very heavy punishing, Uny being rendered perfectly powerless, while Horry pummelled Uny's nob until both peepers were in mourning, and Uny went to grass. Great cheering for Horry. Ten to one offered and no takers.

Round 6—Both parties now show signs of punishment; Uny's peepers closed; while Horry came up weak in the knees. After some parrying and stopping Horry got home his bunch of fives on Uny's bread-basket, caving in that department, when Uny's seconds threw up the sponge.

The "Pet" was taken off the ground, while the "Rooster" was too badly punished to be moved, but was nursed where he was. Uny's backers declare themselves not satisfied with the fight. They say that Horry struck below the belt on the fourth round, and that their man will be ready to fight again in a twelve-month from date. Horry's backers want the matter to drop, as their principal declares his intention of retiring from the *ring*.

This fight was conducted under the amended rules of the P. R. (Private Republican) Association.

Although Uny had choice of position and weight, yet Horry's activity on his pins won him the fight.

The police were promptly on the spot in less than an hour after the fight.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, June 1.

Dear Editor:—I am now a daily visitant here of the Great Exhibition, and although all the exhibits are not yet in their places, I am, and will, consequently, take a few moments to scratch off a little account for you. The shape of the building, as you are aware, is round, except the square part, which is oblong. You enter it at one of the door-ways—that is, after you get your ticket—and then a most bewildering sight, and over twenty direction-signs, meet your eyes. Like the Light Brigade at Balaklava, that Mr. Tennyson speaks of,

Things to the right of you,
Things to the left of you,
Things in front of you,
Labelled and numbered,

knock down and even rivet your attention, until yon are glad to cry, "Enough! enough!" My *valet* (who is not what Wadsworth would call a "peaceful valley") is all of the time getting himself and me into all sorts of squabbles. I believe he cannot speak a word of French.

The interior decorations of the various avenues are gorgeous; they all look like the "avenues to wealth" that we read about, but, like these mystical avenues, you must have the wealth to get into them.

An American cannot but have a feeling of regret to see how meanly his nation is represented here, from our Minister down to Mr. T. J. Markland's coal scuttle, in the Philadelphia department. One looks in vain for a display of the Atlantic cable of 1858, and other jewelry from Tiffany & Co., or for those beautiful "Soldiers' Packets" for twenty-five cents, that contain within their envelopes so many gold and silver watches, pencils, penknives, and writing paper. In vain one looks for a model of the "big organ," or of a head of Emerson, with its organs, from Boston. Where are the specimens of colored covers from the American News Company, which enclose literature so light that it necessarily illuminates the covers? And among the side arms, where are our New York Aldermen's inkstands?

In the Scientific Department, why are there not a few bottles of "Jersey lightning," which make and break more "jars" than ever Leyden could turn out, working to its full capacity? I feel ashamed of my country, more particularly since I am engaged to-morrow to take around the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Viceroy of Egypt, as I will have to explain to each of them in their own language, in all probability, all about Mr. Sewand Our Department, which will be a very hard job in any language, particularly as to the former.

Most of the departments from America have a special agent to take care of the articles on exhibition. This is omitted, however, in the contributions from some of our Southern States, as they were reckoned by the French Committee of Arrangement as

ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES;

consequently no agent has been appointed either by them or the States, and it will, of course, devolve upon me to exhibit these products of the Lower Mississippi to the aforesaid Crowned Heads, and if they want to keep their crowns on their heads they will give them the same latitude as they would a Workman's League.

I see by the illustrated papers here that one of our countrymen yesterday took advantage of the numerous steamboats on the Seine to make a trial of his submarine torpedoes for blowing up vessels. I understand it was a perfect success, not less than three crowded boats having been completely destroyed, and two others seriously damaged. All of the excursionists on the boats were more or less fatally injured. The Emperor has given the lucky inventor an order for three hundred thousand of them; he said at the time he would have made the order larger, but that the "Empire is Peace."

As an evidence of the reckless way in which our countrymen spend their money I may mention of one of them at the Chamber of Deputies giving the *Garde* fifty dollars to hire M. Thiers to make a speech, in order, I suppose, that he may compare it with some of

President Johnson's. The colored visitors from the United States are continually insisting on the French bootblacks blacking their boots in the most public places, until they are not able to tell which way they are standing, whether on their "heels or their heads"—both ends of them are so black and shiny.

All sorts of mean expedients are resorted to here to see the Exhibition. They know the admission fee to see it is one franc, yet they impose on the doorkeeper, and get in at half price by wearing a green patch over one eye: the Code Napoleon is so strict that it would not allow the clerk to charge the same for a sight with one eye as it would for two; thus, by closing one of their eyes, they "shut up" both of the clerk's eyes, as we say in America.

The great attraction of the Exposition, as I suppose most of your readers know, and which draws all of the Heads of Empires, Principalities, Powers, and Duchies to Paris, crowned and uncrowned, is

THE GREAT EUROPEAN SPHYNX

now on exhibition, as a kind of a side-show at the Tuileries. This wonderful work of *Art* was raised out of the sands of St. Helena, and placed in its present position on the night of December 2, 1851, after three years of hard labor, day and night. The resurrection of this image, which was reckoned to have been buried in 1815 deeper than ever Egypt's Sphynx was by the crowned heads of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, is regarded as very wonderful by the "Crowners" of to-day; consequently their inquest now held over it. A Jew by the name of Daniel, about twenty-five hundred years ago, wrote that this Sphynx would be on exhibition about this time; but as his House has no standing on the Bourse, of course his *notes of hand* have not much value with the friends of Rothschild and other more modern Israelites.

I will explain to your readers more particularly the construction of the building. Take a link of sausage, and lay it down flat on a table, then take another link large enough to enclose the first link, then take another still larger, and so on until you have sausages enough, and then you have it. The spaces between each of the links, as they are laid inside one another, are the aisles, and all the curious things and stuff you see in walking through the aisles is your sausage. The avenues cut the sausage up into mouthfuls, so to speak, and of course they get larger as you go out to the circumference. Napoleon's cousin is the inventor of this plan, and is himself a native of Bologna; consequently it is no new thing to him.

I shall stay here while the rest of the Crowned Heads are here. I am reckoned among the Bell-Crowned Heads, as they call us, Yankees, on account of one or two antiquated specimens from Wisconsin, who make themselves prominent in their bell-crowned hats and short, strapped pantaloons.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY AND GRAND MUSICAL CELEBRATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL WILL TAKE PLACE On THURSDAY EVENING, June 20th, 1867.

A programme has been arranged combining the following features:—

The entire School will occupy the platform, and will render the following pieces:—

Chorus.....“The Children's Jubilee.”
Chorus.....“Blessed Bible.”
Chant.....Antiphonal.
Quartette and Chorus.....“Beautiful Land of Rest.”
Chorus.....“Polar Star.”
Chorus.....“Work, for the Night is Coming.”
Chorus.....“Love at Home.”
Chorus.....“Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping.”
Chant.....“Gloria in Excelsis.”

Mrs. SCHIMPF and Miss BLACKBURNE have consented to sing the following pieces:—

Solo—“Angels ever Bright and Fair,” Miss G. Blackburne
Duett—“The Alpine Morning,” Miss G. Blackburne and Mrs. Schimpf
Solo—“L'Arditi Waltz”.....Miss G. Blackburne
Solo—“The Sister of the Nightingales”...Mrs. Schimpf
“The Gamblers' Wife” (Solo).....by J. M. Evans
“Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah!” (Quartette). By the Choir of Tabernacle Church

The Report of the School will be read by Rev. B. GRIFFITHS, D. D.

The Revs. M. G. CLARKE, of Chicago; W. T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia; and D. C. EDDY, D.D., of Boston (formerly Pastors of the Church), will be present, and participate in the exercises.

The Choruses will be sustained by the entire School, accompanied by the celebrated “SATTERLEE BAND,” Theodore Herrman, Leader.

JOHN M. EVANS, Conductor.
THOMAS J. MUSTIN, Pianist.

Tickets, 50 cents, admitting to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony; Family Circle, 25 cents; may be procured at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Rooms of the Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 ARCH Street. 6 13

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
MAY 18, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The “Republican State Convention” will meet at the “Herdic House,” in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.
5 20 31t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, June 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 17th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers, viz., on the line of Twenty-first street, from the south curb line of Oxford street to the middle of Montgomery street, of two feet six inches diameter; thence on Montgomery street to Woodstock street, and along Woodstock street to Cohocksink Creek of three feet diameter.

On Girard avenue, from Ninth to Tenth street.
On Front street, from Denmark to Moore street.
On Tenth street, from sixty feet south of Arch, to Filbert street. } Of two feet six inches diameter.
On Rodney street, from Nineteenth to Eighteenth, and on Eighteenth to Pine street.
On Mount Vernon street, from Sixteenth to Nineteenth street.
On Tasker street, from Eight to Ninth street.
On Sixth street, from Brown to Parrish street.
On Sixth street from Parrish to Poplar street, of three feet diameter, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1856.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
6 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS REquest that contributions in aid of the sufferers and Families of the deceased by the late calamity on Sansom street, be sent to the Mayor of the city, MORTON MCMICHAEL, to be distributed by the following Committee appointed by him:—

J. G. FELL, WM. MOREHEAD, D. B. CUMMINS, J. EDGAR THOMSON, JOHN FARNUM, JOHN O. JAMES.

COMMITTEE.

Wm. J. Miskey, Samuel Jeanes, Charles Evans, Quarry st., W. I. Blanchard, Edward Parrish, S. Morris Wain, Matthew Baird, Edward Williams, Samuel E. Stokes, Wm. P. Jenks, Wm. H. King, Sansom st., Joseph T. Thomas, Wm. Sellers, Joshua Lippincott, Sixth street, Wm. B. Thomas, Joseph B. Meyers, Alan Wood, John Hunsworth, Robt Wood, Ridge avenue, Hugh McIlvain, [6 11 6t Wm. J. Horstmann.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.

5 28 1J29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as Blotches, Pimples, Boils, etc., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies: the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which, otherwise seeking outlet, force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with such unsightly blotches, pimples, etc. No toilet table should be without the Ointment.

Sold by all Druggists. 6 11tuthss6t

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 wf
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT
LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS
WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD
"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few cases only*, is the strongest evidence that b' a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adopted by Lillie, in the Chilled-iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security which is claimed to be beyond the reach of burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market.

I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,
AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 5

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
COLD SPRING
ICE AND COAL COMPANY,
DEALERS IN AND
Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal,
THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season. Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city. West Philadelphia, Manua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.
DEPOTS:
S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 suwtm
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET.
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
FINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS
OF
BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN
THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF
MOURNING BONNETS
IN THE CITY.
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

237.—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE city for the Summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

237.—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—We have received from recent auction sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
J. WM. HOFMANN,
NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,
For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,
LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
6 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3mo

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),
EVERY HALF HOUR,
FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,
AND
THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
First boat leaving Fairmount at 7:30 A. M.; last boat at 6:30 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6:35 P. M. 6 5 1m

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
6 7 wfms Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

6 6 1m4p]

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

114 AND 116 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [5 24 3m

JULY COUPONS

WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 13

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.
3 6m

FINANCIAL

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
2 4tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
6-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING;
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS,

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1]rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden.

BUILDING LUMBER

AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET

4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS

PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
20,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,253 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,080,852 05.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	26,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies	28,923 99
	Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	2,030 00
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $6173. Estimated value	
	Cash in Bank $811,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146 13.

Capital	$600,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,006,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $326,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 11231]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 32.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the Insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 24 MONTH 22D, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will give the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. GOSLER,	ROWLAND PARRY,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. H. TOWNSEND. Legal Adviser.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 23] GENERAL AGENT.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine; tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A KEY TO THE

BANKRUPT ACT.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Printed from the Official Copy, Annotated, Digested, and provided with a copious Index, for the easy and convenient reference of the Legal Profession, and of Business Men. By G. MORGAN ELDRIDGE, of the Philadelphia Bar. Octavo, paper covers, price 50 cents cloth, $1.

A most perfect, complete, and comprehensive work, embodying all that it is essential to know on this all engrossing subject. It is well worthy the careful study of every citizen of the United States, and the more so from the fact that in certain cases power is given the creditor to force his debtor into involuntary bankruptcy.

Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, by

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

NOS. 614 AND 617 SANSOM STREET,

5 30 thstu12t Philadelphia.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 301 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [5 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF DANIEL LACK, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to GEORGE PFEIFFER, Jr., Executor,
No. 610 CHESNUT Street.
Or to his Attorney, OCTAVIUS A. LAW,
1 6 s6t* No. 1225 S. FOURTH Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.r
Estate of GERHARD KUHLMAN, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that CATHARINE KUHLMAN, the widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition and an inventory and appraisement for the property elected to be retained by her, under the 6th section of the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and the supplements thereto, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

AMOS S. KELLEY,
6 6thstu4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of NANCY K. RISK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of A. K. COLHOUN, Executor of the last will of NANCY K. RISK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 24, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 13 thstu5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.
On Monday morning,

June 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1300 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, children's and misses' wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [6 13 3t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday morning,

June 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, women's, misses' and children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called, as this sale will comprise a general assortment of desirable goods. [6 15 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

June 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

June 18, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 12 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

June 20, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 800 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 14 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETING, MATTING, ETC., ETC.
On Friday Morning,

June 21, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 15 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,

June 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

5 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
6 shares Consolidation National Bank.
6 shares Union National Bank.
10 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
22 shares Corn Exchange National Bank.
16 shares Second National Bank.
14 shares Northern Liberties Gas stock.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
10 shares Enterprise Gold and Silver Mining Co.
SOUTH STREET, Nos. 523 and 525—Stores and Dwellings.
THIRD AND GASKILL STREETS, S. W. corner—Business Stand.
GASKILL STREET, No. 333—Genteel Dwelling.
GERMANTOWN ROAD—Valuable Lot.
VINE STREET, No. 413—Store and Dwelling.
SEVENTEENTH STREET, No. 418—Store and Dwelling.
SHIPPEN STREET, No. 1604—Genteel Dwelling.
VASEY STREET, No. 1705—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 1340, south of Master—Modern Residence.
YEALCOCK STREET, Germantown, Nos. 4769 and 4771—Tavern.
MARSHALL STREET, Nos. 964 and 966—Six Dwellings.
COOPER STREET, Beverly, N. J.—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 310, below Spruce—Modern Residence.
ARCH STREET, No. 409—Business Stand.
POTTS STREET, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Three Brick Dwellings.
RACE STREET, No. 118—Brick Dwelling.
BROWN AND VENANGO STREETS, S. E. corner—Country Residence.
THIRTY-SIXTH AND LOCUST STREETS, S. W. corner—Modern Residence.
SECOND STREET, No. 413, Camden, N. J.—Brick Cottage.
COTTAGE STREET, Chesnut Hill—Stone Residence.
TWELFTH STREET, No. 31, south of Arch—Genteel Dwelling.
FLORIDA STREET, No. 769—Genteel Dwelling.
ARCH STREET, No. 2107—Modern Residence.
MARSHALL STREET, Nos. 971 and 973—Genteel Dwellings.
EIGHTH STREET, No. 135, between Walnut and Chesnut—Business Stand, Brick Store.
Full particulars in catalogues. [6 14 3t

Sale Nos. 2211 and 2213 Green street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, SUPERIOR SCHOOL DESKS AND FURNITURE, ETC.
On Monday morning,

At 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; Brussels and Imperial carpets; 43 Ullinger's patent school desks, nearly new; blackboards; maps; bookcases; cocoa matting; handsome wax fruit; kitchen furniture, etc. 1t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT VELVET CARPETS, FRENCH CHINA, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,

18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1707 Mount Vernon street, by catalogue, suit handsome walnut and green plush furniture; handsome walnut chamber and oak dining-room furniture; 2 suits cottage chamber furniture; elegant velvet carpet; English Brussels, hall, and stair carpet; refrigerator; fine French china; kitchen utensils etc. [6 15 2t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
Two catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

Sale on Monday, June 17, will include
The Elegant
BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,
S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets,
25 feet front, with lot, 160 feet deep, built and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences and comforts—bay windows, verandahs, three bath rooms, laundry, and water closets, solid walnut stairway, etc.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of N. Strouse, deceased—Five brick dwellings, and lot 44x124 feet Fifth street, below Christian, east side.

WEST PENN SQUARE—Handsome modern residence, with every convenience, No. 3, below Market street.

VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS—With 35 acres of land, known as "Mount Pleasant Mills," near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.

SPRING GARDEN STREET—Handsome residence, brick and brownstone, with extra conveniences, No. 2124. [6 8 7t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

CLOSING SALE OF FINE LINEN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the stock of fine imported housekeeping goods, comprising—

Elegant Damask table cloths.
Elegant damask napkins and towels.
Linen sheetings and pillow-case linens
Barnsley's, Richardson's, and German table linen by the yard.
Turkish and Scotch bath towels.
Huckaback and diaper towels.
French Marseilles and English toilet quilts.
Ladies' and gentlemen's fine linen cambric hdkfs.
Brown and Russia crashes, etc.

This stock is of recent importation, and comprises the finest goods of the kind manufactured.
Now open for examination. 1t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.
On Wednesday Morning,

June 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. [6 15 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of CASPER W. PENNOCK, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, CATHARINE AND SIXTEENTH STREETS.

On MONDAY, July 1, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

I.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the easterly side of Sixteenth street, at the distance of 67 feet 9 inches northward from Catharine street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Sixteenth street 67 feet 9 inches, and extending in length or depth of that width 112 feet to a 30 feet wide street called Holly street. Two fronts.

II.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sixteenth street, at the distance of 190 feet 6 inches northward from Catharine street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Sixteenth street 55 feet 9¾ inches, and extending in length or depth of that width, on the north line thereof, 109 feet 4 inches, and on the south line thereof 120 feet, more or less.

III.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, at the distance of 33 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Catharine street 47 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with said Sixteenth street 105 feet.

IV.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, adjoining No. 3, at the distance of 100 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Catharine street 30 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width between lines parallel with Sixteenth street 105 feet.

V.

All that certain triangular lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Catharine street, beginning at a point at the distance of 130 feet westward from Sixteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; thence extending northward in a line parallel with said Sixteenth street 174 feet 7½ inches; thence southwestwardly 198 feet 7 inches to a point in the north line of said Catharine street; thence eastwardly along said Catharine street 90 feet to the place of beginning.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 15 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 1717 PINE Street.

On MONDAY, July 1, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain four-story brick Messuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Pine street, at the distance of 118 feet westward from the west side of Seventeenth street, in the Seventh Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Pine street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Has two story double back buildings, parlor, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor; sitting room, bath room, store room, and every convenience. Is in excellent order.

Clear of all incumbrance.

One half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 15 s3t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of NATHAN STROUSE, deceased.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.

FIVE BRICK DWELLINGS and LARGE LOT, FIFTH Street, below Christian.

Pursuant to an alias order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale,

On MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All those certain two contiguous lots of ground and dwelling houses thereon erected, being marked respectively in a certain plan annexed to a Deed of Partition, which is recorded in Deed Book No. 63, page 433, etc., the northernmost thereof D., No. 42, and the southernmost thereof D, No. 43, situate on the east side of Fifth street at the distance of 82 feet southward from Christian street, in the Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing together in front on said Fifth street 44 feet 8 inches (each lot 22 feet 4 inches), and in length or depth on the north side thereof about 124 feet 8 inches, and on the south side thereof about 114 feet 10 inches. Bounded on the east partly by lot marked on the said plan No. 36, allotted to Gilbert Barkley, and partly by lot No. 37, allotted to George Inglis; on the north by lot marked No. 41, allotted to Catharine Inglis; on the south by lot No. 44, allotted to said Gilbert Barkley, and on the west by said Fifth street. Being the same premises which Elisha Crowell, surviving executor of the last will of Erastus Stevens, M. D., deceased, by indenture bearing date May 18, 1854, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 149, page 206, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Nathan Strouse, in fee. Improvements consist of five 3-story brick dwellings, erected upon the rear part of said lots.

Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $112.

By the Court,
E. A. MERRICK, Clerk Orphans' Court.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 23 Js 13 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.

ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, No. 1252 N. BROAD Street, S. W. corner of Thompson.

On MONDAY, June 17, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain four-story Brown Stone Residence, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the southwest corner of Broad and Thompson stre

QUEEN VICTORIA TO BUILD A HOSPITAL.

An English paper makes the following announcement:—"The Queen is about to perform an act of great munificence. During the five years that she has remained in retirement she has necessarily accumulated a large portion of her privy purse allowance, which, under happier circumstances, would have been spent in royal hospitality, both to her own subjects and to foreign princes. Her Majesty, desiring it should not be supposed that she had saved this money for parsimonious reasons, has resolved to give no less a sum than half a million sterling for the erection of a convalescent hospital. The matter hitherto has been kept very quiet, but it is believed that the money has been already made over to trustees, and the royal bounty will before long be made known officially. The new institution will be built more especially in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the treasurer and other officials of that renowned charity will be among the trustees. It is proposed to spend about £200,000 in purchasing the site and erecting the building, and to keep the remainder of the sum in hand for the present. Of course, the convalescent hospital will be built at a considerable distance from London, so as to give the inmates the advantage of pure air."

DISCOVERY OF TREASURE IN EGYPT.

A paper published in Alexandria, Egypt, states:—

Every one is talking for the last few days about a treasure found in the Province of Fayoum. The story goes that an old resident of the Province waited lately in a mysterious manner upon his Highness, and asked permission to make a search in the garden of an ancient Coptic convent, now abandoned, with the view of discovering a treasure which old manuscripts described as being buried in a certain spot. The Viceroy granted the necessary permission, allowing the applicant to retain a third of what he might discover. The researches commenced, and are said to have speedily brought to light a treasure consisting partly of ingots and partly of very ancient gold pieces, rather larger than napoleons, of a total value represented at about fifty millions of francs. The discovery having been telegraphed to Ras-el-Tin, the Viceroy left to investigate the matter in person. Can it be the cash-box of Amenopolis XXXVII, which that monarch lost on a journey, according to inscriptions on the obelisk of Luxor?

A ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

On the 28th of May the King and Queen of Denmark celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Copenhagen was gaily decorated in honor of the event; the corporation provided a free dinner for seven thousand poor people; a children's festival took place in the garden of Rosenberg castle, where five thousand little ones assembled, and sixty deputations from all parts of the country came to offer congratulations. Among the presents to the King and Queen were a large silver vase from the Prince and Princess of Wales, and another from King George of Greece; a silver tea urn and teapot from the Crown Prince and Princess of Russia, and some beautiful articles manufactured at the Royal Danish porcelain works. The inhabitants of Flensburg and other parts of North Schleswig also sent presents to what they still consider their rightful king and queen, but the collections had to be made in secret. Several large amounts have been collected with a view of founding benevolent institutions in commemoration of the day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL, NO. 2, OF THE BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Athletic Hall, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson.—Preaching To-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. MARK WATKINSON. On TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, June 18, 1867, the friends of the School will give a Social Strawberry Festival in the above Hall. Addresses by Rev. P. S. HENSON and others. Music during the evening by a fine band. Tickets, including refreshments, 50 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the School. To be had at Hamilton's Bookstore, Tenth street, below Chesnut; Drug stores, Broad and Parrish and Thirteenth and Jefferson; and at the door on the evening of the Festival. *

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., OF DUBLIN, one of the Delegates from the Irish Presbyterian Church to the Churches in America, will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Reed's), corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

Afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the TENTH PRESBYTERIAN (Rev. Dr. Boardman's) corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets. And in the Evening, at ½ before 8 o'clock, in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Wylie's), BROAD, below SPRUCE. *

REV. WILLIAM T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia (formerly Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of Philadelphia), will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

On Wednesday Evening, at 8 o'clock, a reunion of the members and friends of the Tabernacle Church, on which occasion Rev. M. G. Clark, Rev. Dr. Brantly, Rev. Dr. Eddy, and Rev. G. A. Peltz will be present and make addresses. *

AID TO THE SUFFERERS.—REV. JAMES NEILL will preach in SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, when a collection will be made in behalf of the sufferers by the late terrible explosion in Sansom street. *

BETHANY CHAPEL, SOUTH AND TWENTY-FIRST Streets.—Monthly Meeting of Children and Parents, at 8 o'clock To-morrow Evening. Music by the choir, and addresses expected from WILLIAM BUCKNELL, Esq., and Rev. JOHN G. GRAEFF. *

BY REQUEST OF THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of Dublin, will preach To-morrow (Sunday) evening, in Rev. Dr. Wylie's Church, BROAD Street, below Spruce. All are invited; young men especially. *

THE WONDERS OF THE DEEP.— A Sermon on this subject by Rev. Dr. MARCH, To-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All seats free, and the public particularly invited. *

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—A COL- lection for the benefit of the sufferers by the late Sansom street explosion will be taken on Sunday morning next. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Experience meeting at 3 P. M. *

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. B. McCULLOUGH at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Rev. JACOB TODD, evening at 8 o'clock. Seats always free. *

FIFTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Mr. HANNA'S), TWENTIETH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ morning, and 7½ evening. Communion Services at 3½ in the afternoon *

SCOTS' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Philadelphia.—Preaching To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. N. CONKLING, and at 4 P. M. *

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and CAMBRIA Street.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. P. BOONE. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 8 o'clock in the evening by Rev. JOHN EWING, Pastor. *

REV. MARK WATKINSON WILL preach in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, To-morrow at 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are welcome. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRES- BYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. FORD, from New York. *

CHURCH OF NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. JOHN G. WILSON at 4 P. M. *

LOGAN SQUARE CHURCH, COR- ner of TWENTIETH and VINE Streets.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. Subject—"The Great Wonder Unveiled." Sermon at 8 P. M. Subject—"No Escape." Services free. Strangers welcome. *

"PITCHING THE TENT TOWARDS Sodom."—Rev. LEMUEL MOSS on this subject, at MECHANICS' HALL, FOURTH Street, below Girard avenue, on Sabbath Afternoon, 16th, at 3½. Prayer Meeting at 3. Come. *

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of ARCH and EIGHTEENTH Streets, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRES- BYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. JONES, of New Jersey. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow Morning and Evening, by Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, of Brooklyn, N. Y. *

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—SEVENTH Street near Arch. Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and at 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Ross & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

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MISSION HOUSE, WEST PHILADELPHIA (THIRTY-SIXTH Street, near Market).—Public Examination on TUESDAY next, from 9 A. M. Public Services at the same place on FRIDAY next, Bishop STEVENS presiding. 6 14 2t

E. McCLAIN'S CAMPHORATED GLYCERINE OMNIBUS SOAP.

It cures all cutaneous eruptions of the skin.
It entirely dissipates tan and sunbrown.
It renders the skin clear and transparent.
It is valuable for the washing of infants.
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These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

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PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
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THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

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Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

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FINE WATCHES,
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And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

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The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20.

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Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 2 mwslow

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The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

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PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

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Formerly of the Stetson House.
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PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
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SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 5 29 1m

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WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach.*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

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3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

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7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

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11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, receipt of money.

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If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

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A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

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It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regarding of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged, and any and all persons claiming to make the Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

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